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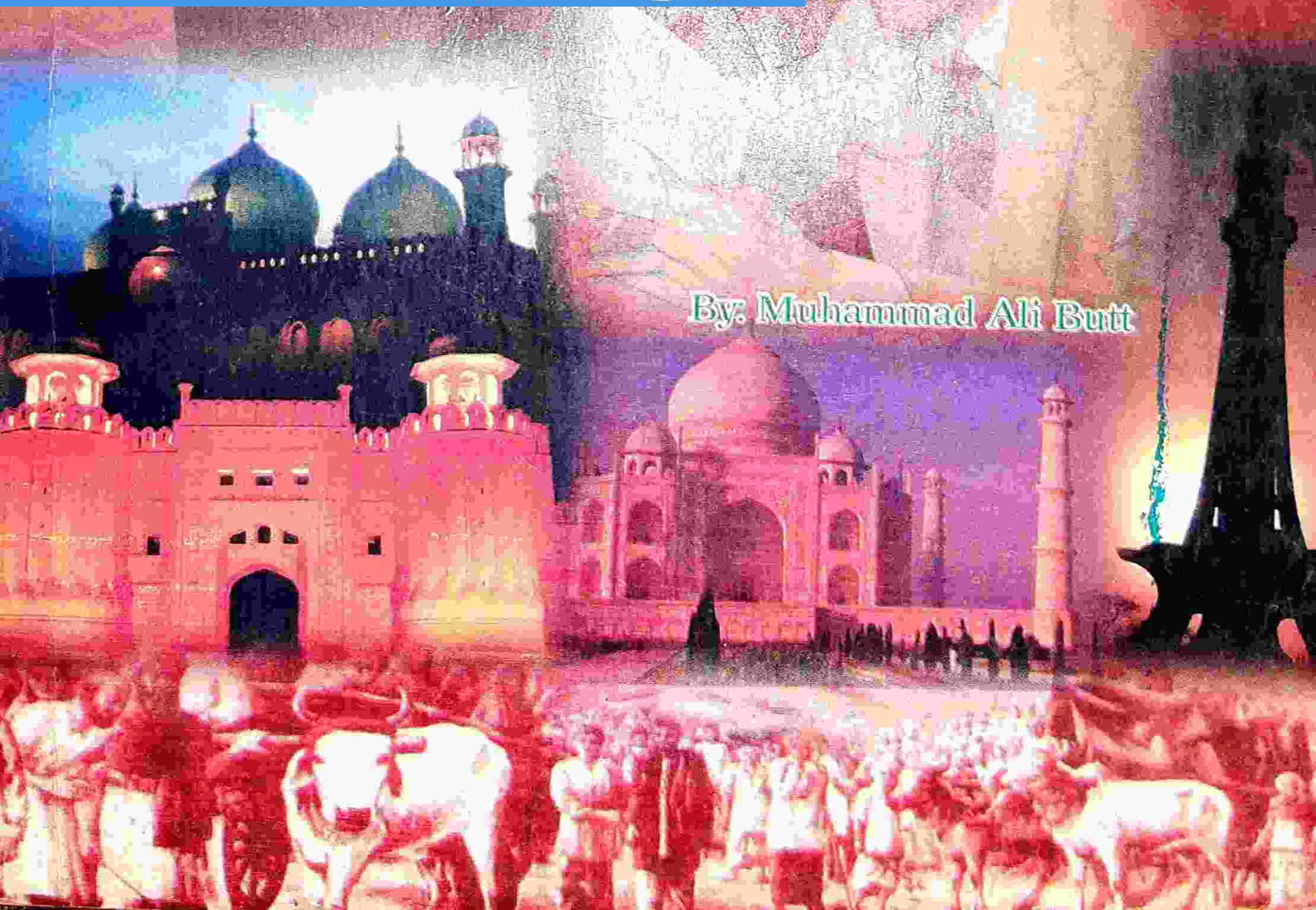
History Of Indo-Pak

for

CSS & Other
Competitive Exams

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By: Muhammad Ali Butt



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PREFACE

The desire to know about past is natural to man. And some sort of human history has been studied and recorded by almost all the countries. As regard Indian History hundreds of books have been written on this subject. With the passage of time new facets of old facts come before us and we desire to look at some more dimensions. Emporium Objective History of Indo-Pak gives an objective analysis of united India and past 60 years history of Pakistan. This book is primarily intended for Competitive candidates. It covers the entire course of PCS, CSS and other high competitive exams. It has been written keeping in view the need which has so long and widely been felt for a trustworthy compendium of the Objective Indo-Pakistan History.

Every care has been taken to give the book that kind and range of help for students that has long been wanted. If not, no pains will be spared to make the book deserve this claim. If students who use it will kindly send to the publisher direct any suggestions they have to offer to increase the utility of the book. All suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Author

CONTENTS

<i>Sr. #</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Chronological Table of Sultanate Period	7
2.	Glossary of Administrative and Agrarian Terms	12
3.	Arab Conquests of Sindh	16
4.	India on Eve of Muslim Conquests	18
5.	Rise and Fall of Ghaznavides	20
6.	Mehmud Ghazni (997 - 1030 A.D.)	21
7.	Muhammad of Ghour	25
8.	The Slave Dynasty	28
9.	The Khilji Dynasty	31
10.	The Tughluqs	35
11.	The Sayyid Dynasty	42
12.	The Lodi Dynasty	44
13.	The Bahmani Kingdom	46
14.	Administrative System of Delhi Sultanate	48
15.	Architecture and Literature	54
16.	Social, Religious and Economic History	56
17.	The Bhakti Movement	57
18.	Sufism in India	60
19.	Objective Questions (Sultanate Period)	67
20.	Questions from Previous Papers (Sultanate period)	88
21.	Chronological Table of Mughal Rule	100
22.	Multiple Choice Questions	131

23.	Advent of the Europeans in Indo-Pakistan	145
	The British Conquest of Bengal	147
	Warren Hastings (1771 – 85)	148
	Lord Cornwallis (1786 – 93)	149
	Lord Wellesley (1799 – 1805)	150
	Completion of British Ascendancy	151
	Expansion of the British Empire	152
	War of Independence	154
	Indo-Pakistan under the crown	155
	Lord Minto II to Lord Mountbatten	159
	Constitutional Development (1773 – 1947)	162
	Freedom Movements	165
	MCQs	168
	Questions Answers	180
	Pakistan since Independence	187
	Pakistan Geography	191
	Pakistan's Foreign Policy	199
SOLVED PAPERS		
	Solved Papers 1985 to 2006	211 – 319

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SULTANATE PERIOD

- ✓ 712 Arab conquest of Sindh.
- ✓ 961 Alaptigin appointed Governor of Khorasan.
- ✓ 977 – 97 Sabuktgin, King of Ghazni.
- ✓ 986 – 87 Sabuktgin attacked Jaipal
- ✓ 991 Jaipal organised confederacy of rules against Subuktgin.
- ✓ 998 – 1030 Mahmud Ghazni.
- ✓ 1000 Mahmud's first expedition. *Tribals of Peshawar.*
- ✓ 1001 Mahmud's second expedition against Jaipal.
- ✓ 1006 Mahmud's fourth invasion against Daud, ruler of Multan.
- ✓ 1008 Mahmud's sixth expedition against Anandpal.
- ✓ 1009 Mahmud's expedition against Nagarkot.
- ✓ 1010 Mahmud defeated Daud of Multan again.
- ✓ 1014 *Thaneswar* Mahmud led an expedition against Thaneswar
- ✓ 1015 – 1021 Unsuccessful effort to conquer Kashmir.
- ✓ 1018 – 19 Expedition of Mahmud against Qanauj.
- ✓ 1021 Unsuccessful effort to conquer Kashmir.
- ✓ 1021 – 22 Mahmud laid siege to Gwalior.
- ✓ 1021 – 22 Trinochanpal defeated and killed.
- ✓ 1025 – 26 Mahmud's expedition against Somnath.
- ✓ 1030 – 40 Reign of Masud, son of Mahmud.
- ✓ 1037 Conquest of Hansi by Masud.
- ✓ 1059 Ibrahim ascended the throne of Ghazni.
- ✓ 1117 Death of Arslan, the last ruler of Ghazni.
- ✓ 1153 Ala-ud-Din Hussain of Ghour attacked Ghazni

(Jahan 503)

Objective - History of Indo-Pak	
1168	and destroyed it.
1175	Death of Ala-ud-Din Hussain.
1179	Invasion against Multan by Muhammad Ghouri.
1181	Muhammad Ghouri attacked and captured Peshawar.
1182	Muhammad Ghouri forced Khusrav Malik of Lahore to make peace with him.
1185-86	Muhammad Ghouri invaded Lower Sindh.
1186	Muhammad Ghouri attacked Punjab again.
1191	Lahore captured by Muhammad Ghouri.
1192	First Battle of Tarain and defeat of Muhammad Ghouri by Prithvi Raj Chauhan.
1194	Second Battle of Tarain and defeat of Prithvi Raj.
1195-96	Conquest of Qanauj and defeat of Jai Chand.
1197	Muhammad Ghouri defeated Bhatti Rajputs.
1197-98	Conquest of Bihar by Bakhtiyar Khilji.
1202-3	Qutb-ud-Din Aibak conquered Badayun.
1204-5	Kalinjar, Mahoba and Khajuraho occupied by Aibak.
1205	Conquest of Bengal by Bakhtiyar Khilji.
1206	Failure of Bakhtiyar to conquer Tibet.
1206-90	Death of Muhammad Ghouri.
1206-10	The Slave Dynasty.
1210-11	Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, ruler of Delhi.
1211-36	Aram Shah.
1216	Iltutmish, Sultan of Delhi.
1217	Defeat of Yildoz by Iltutmish.
1221	Iltutmish declared war against Qabacha.
	The Mongols appeared on banks of the Indus

Importance Objective - History of Indo-Pak		8
1223	Expedition of Iltutmish against Bengal.	
1226	Conquest of Ranthambhor by Iltutmish.	
1231	Gwalior besieged by Iltutmish.	
1231-2	Qutb Minar of Delhi completed.	
1234-5	Expedition of Iltutmish against Malwa.	
1235	Expedition of Iltutmish against Banian.	
1236-40	Sultana Razia.	
1240-2	Bahram Shah.	
1241	Mongols attacked India.	
1242-6	Ala-ud-Din Masud Shah.	
1245	Mongols invade India again.	
1246-66	Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud.	
1266-86	Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban.	
1279	Mongol invasion of India.	
1285	Mongol invasion and death of Prince Muhammad, son of Balban.	
1287	Death of Balban.	
1286	Kai-Khusrau.	
1287-90	Kaiqubad.	
1290-1320	The Khilji dynasty.	
1290-6	Jalal-ud-Din Khilji.	
1292	Mongol invasion under Abdullah, grandson of Halaku.	
1292	Ala-ud-Din invaded Malwa and captured Bhilsa.	
1294	Ala-ud-Din defeated Ram Chandra, ruler of Devagiri.	
1295-1316	Ala-ud-Din Khilji.	
1296	First Mongol invasion of India.	
1297	Second Mongol invasion of India.	
1299	Third Mongol invasion of India.	

- 1299 Conquest of Gujarat.
- 1301 Conquest of Ranthambhor.
- 1303 Fourth Mongol invasion of India.
- 1303 Conquest of Mewar.
- 1305 Conquest of Malwa
- 1306 Mongol invasion of India.
- 1307 Conquest of Devagiri by Malik Kafur.
- 1307 - 8 Last Mongol invasion of India.
- 1308 Conquest of ruler of Sevana in Rajputana.
- 1310 Conquest of Telinganga by Malik Kafur.
- 1310 Conquest of Dwarsamudra.
- 1311 Conquest of Pandya Kingdom.
- 1316 Death of Ala-ud-Din on 2 January.
- 1316 - 20 Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah.
- 1320 Nasir-ud-Din Khusrau Shah.
- 1320 - 1412 The Tughluq Dynasty.
- 1320 - 25 Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq.
- 1325 - 51 Muhammad bin Tughluq.
- 1327 Transfer of capital to Daulatabad from Delhi.
- 1328 - 9 Invasion of India by Tarmashirin Khan, Chaghtai Chief of Transoxiana.
- 1329 - 30 Token Currency experiment.
- 1336 Harihar founded the Kingdom of Vijayanagar.
- 1337 Conquest of fort of Nagarkot in Kangra District of Punjab.
- 1347 Foundation of Bahmani Kingdom.
- 1351 Death of Muhammad Tughluq on 20 March.
- 1351 - 88 Firuz Tughluq.
- 1353 - 54 Invasion of Bengal by Firuz Tughluq.

- 1359 - 60 Another invasion of Bengal by Firuz Tughluq.
- 1361 - 62 Firuz marched towards Thatta, capital of Jams of Sindh.
- 1388 Death of Firuz Tughluq on 20 September.
- 1388 - 89 Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq Shah II.
- 1389 - 90 Abu Bakr Shah.
- 1394 Ala-ud-Din Sikandar Shah.
- 1390 - 4 Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad.
- 1394 - 1413 Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Tughluq.
- 1398 - 99 Timur's invasion of India.
- 1413 - 4 Daulat Khan Lodi.
- 1414 - 51 The Sayyid Dynasty.
- 1414 - 21 Khizr Khan.
- 1421 - 34 Mubarak Shah.
- 1434 - 44 Muhammad Shah.
- 1444 - 51 Alam Shah.
- 1451 - 1526 The Lodi Dynasty.
- 1451 - 89 Bahlol Lodi.
- 1489 - 1517 Sikandar Shah.
- 1504 City of Agra founded by Sikandar Shah.
- 1508 Conquest of Marwar.
- 1517 Death of Sikandar Shah on 21 November.
- 1517 - 26 Ibrahim Lodhi.
- 1526 First battle of Panipat. Ibrahim was defeated and killed. Babur founded Mughal dynasty.

GLOSSARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND AGRARIAN TERMS

Ain	State laws as distinguished from the laws of the shariat.
Akhurbek:	Master of the horse.
Alai tanka:	The tanka (silver or gold coin) of Alauddin Khilji.
Alamatha-i-Sultani:	Insignia of royalty.
Amil:	Revenue officer.
Amir:	Commander; the third highest official grade (of the Delhi Sultanate).
Amir-i-Dad:	Officer-in-charge of justice; the public prosecutor.
Amir-i-Akhur:	Amir or officer commanding the horse.
Amir-i-Hajib:	Officer incharge of the royal court; also called Barbek in Turkish.
Amir-i-Koh:	Officer incharge of agriculture.
Amir-i-Shikar:	Officer incharge of the royal hunt.
Ariz:	Officer incharge of the muster, equipment of the soldiers and their horses.
Arz-i-Mammalik:	Minister incharge of the army of the whole country.
Barek:	Officer incharge of the royal court; also called Amir-i-Hajib in Persian.
Bari:	Intelligence officer appointed by the state to collect information.
Barid-i-Mammalik:	Head of the state intelligence service.
Dabir:	Secretary.

Dabir-i-Mammalik:	Chief secretary for the whole kingdom.
Dagh:	Mark of branding.
Diwan:	Office; the central secretariat.
Diwan-i-Arz:	Office of the ministry of war.
Diwan-i-Insha:	Office of the chief secretary.
Diwan-i-Riyasat:	Office of the minister of trade and commerce.
Diwan-i-Wizarat:	Office for collecting taxes.
Doab:	Land between the Jamuna and the Ganga.
Fatwa:	A legal decision, a decision according to the shariat or religious law.
Faujdar:	Commander of an army unit.
Haqq-i-Shurb:	Water-right; profits from canal irrigation.
Hukm-i-Hasit:	Assessment (of land revenue) according to produce.
Hukm-Imasahat:	Assessment (of land revenue) according to measurement.
Hukm-Imushahida:	Assessment (of land revenue) by inspection only.
Iqtadar:	Governor, a person in whose charge an iqta has been placed.
Jagir:	A piece of land assigned to a government officer by the state.
Jitals:	Copper coins of the Delhi Sultanate.
Jeziah:	Has two meanings (a) in the literature of the Delhi Sultanate: any tax which is not hiraj or land tax; (b) in the shariat: a personal and yearly tax on non-Muslims.
Karkhana:	Royal factory or enterprise; they were of two kinds — ratbi, for looking after

animals and ghair-ratbi for producing commodities required by the state.

Khalisa:

Land controlled directly by the king and not assigned to any zamindar or officer.

✓ Khan:

(a) among the Mongols and Turks, the highest independent ruler; (b) in the Delhi Sultanate, the highest group of officers of state.

✓ Khidmati:

Service due.

✓ Khiraj:

Land revenue; also tribute paid by a subordinate ruler.

✓ Khuts:

Class of village headmen.

✓ Madad-i-Mash:

Grand of land on pension to religious or deserving persons.

✓ Majlis-i-Khas:

A meeting of a king and his high officers.

✓ Majlis-i-Khilwat:

A confidential and secret meeting of the king and his high officers.

✓ Mal:

Money; revenue; land revenue.

✓ Malik:

Honour; proprietor; in the Delhi Sultanate it meant the second highest grade of officer below khan and above amir.

✓ Malik Naib:

Regent of the kingdom, an officer, authorized to act on behalf of the king.

✓ Muhtasib:

An officer appointed to maintain law and order in a municipality.

✓ Muqaddam:

Village headman; literally the first or senior man.

✓ Muqta:

Governor; person-incharge of an iqta or a medieval province.

✓ Mushrif-i-Mamalik:

Accountant for all provinces.

✓ Mushrif-i-Mamlakat: Accountant for the whole kingdom.

✓ Mustaufi-i-Mamalik: Auditor for the whole kingdom.

✓ Naib-i-Arz:

Minister of war; or deputy of minister of war.

✓ Naib-i-Barbek:

Deputy of barbek (officer incharge of the royal court)

✓ Naib-i-Mamlakat:

Regent or the king's representative for the whole kingdom, authorized to act on behalf of the king.

✓ Naib-i-Mulk:

Regent of the kingdom.

✓ Naib-i-Wazir:

Deputy of the wazir.

✓ Qazi-i-Mamalik:

The qazi or judge for the whole country.

✓ Qazi-ul-Qazzat:

The qazi of qazis; the chief qazi.

✓ Sadr-i-Jahan:

Title of the central officer of the Delhi Sultanate, who was incharge of religious and charitable endowments.

✓ Sera-i-Adl:

Name given to Alauddin Khilji's market in Delhi for the sale of cloth and other specified commodities.

✓ Shashgani:

A small silver coin equal to six jitals or copper coins.

✓ Shamshi:

Pertaining to Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish.

✓ Shiqdar:

Officer incharge of land measuring a shiq.

✓ Shuhna-i-Mandi:

Officer incharge of the grain market.

✓ Sipahsalar:

Commander of the troops.

✓ Tanka:

Silver coin of the Delhi Sultanate.

✓ Zabita:

A secular rule or law made by the state.

ARAB CONQUESTS OF SINDH

- Afghanistan was a part of India from the time of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Kshatriya Prince ruled over the Kabul valley till 9th Century A.D.
- Kashmir was the part of India, was throned by Lalitaditya Mukatapids in 724 A.D.
- Lalitaditya Mukatapids defeated the king of Kanauj in 740 A.D.
- King Amsuvarman, was the founder of Thankuri dynasty.
- Harsha was the king of Kanauj.
- Bhaskar Varman was the ruler of Assam and was defeated by Silastamsa, and Assam passed under the rule of Malechhas for nearly 300 years.
- Yaso Varman became the King of Kanauj in the early 8th Century. He was contemporary of King Dahir of Sindh.
- Sasanka was a contemporary of King Harsha.
- Gopala was the King of Bengal in 750 A.D. to 770 A.D.
- The Pratitharas was the Mandar in Central Rajputana.
- Pulakesin II, was the greatest King of the Chalukya dynasty.
- Narasimha Varman II, was the ruler of the Pallavas at the time of the Arab Conquest of Sindh. He ruled from 695 to 722 A.D.
- Buddhism was on the decline but it had its followers in

Bengal and Bihar. The great Buddhist academy of Vikramashila, with its 107 temples and 6 colleges, was established by Dharampal who ruled from 770 to 810 AD.

- Sindh was conquered by the Arabs in 712 A.D. It was the time of spring.
- From Debal, Muhammad Bin Qasim advanced to Nerun.
- Nerun was captured without fighting.
- Bajhra was the cousin of Dahir, was defeated by Qasim.
- Rawar was a fort in Sindh.
- Ranibai was the widow of Dahir.
- Jai Singh was the son of Dahir.
- Rani Ladi was also the widow of Dahir.
- Surya Devi was the daughter of Rani Ladi.
- Parmal Devi was also the daughter of Rani Ladi,
- Aror was the capital of Sindh.
- Jonaid was the Governor of Sindh, killed Jai Singh.
- In 750 A.D, there was a revolution at Damascus and the Omayyids were replaced by the Abbasids.

INDIA ON THE EVE OF MUSLIM CONQUESTS

- ✓ Indian States threw off the yoke of the caliph in 871 A.D.
- ✓ Fatch Daud, ruler of the Multan in 11th Century
- ✓ The Hindustani Kingdom extended from the river Chenab to the Hindukush Mountains.
- ✓ Shankar Varman was a very famous King of Kashmir.
- ✓ Parvagupta was also a very famous King of Kashmir.
- ✓ Dida was the Queen of Parvagupta who was actually the ruler of the country during the reign of other husband. She ruled up to 1003 A.D.
- ✓ Pratihars ruled over Kanauj from the middle of the 9th Century A.D.
- ✓ Lakshman was the brother of Ram Chandra.
- ✓ Dharampals was the ruler of Bengal, who was defeated by Rashtakutas.
- ✓ The capital Kanauj was invaded by Mahmud Ghazni in 1018 A.D.
- ✓ In 1043 A.D. Mahipala Tomer captured Hansi, Thanesar, Nagarcot and many other forts.
- ✓ The Chandelas was a kingdom in the south of Kanauj, Vidyadhara was its ruler.
- In 1079. A.D. Dunlabharaja III lost his life while fighting against the Muslims.
- Amoraja was the ruler of Chauhans after Dunlabharaja. He was the son of Ajajaraja.
- Bisal and Vighraharaja were sons of Amoraja.
- The kingdom of the Chaulukyias of Gujarat was founded by Mulraja in the middle of the 10th Century.

- ✓ Mahipala I ruled over Bengal in the first quarter of the 11th Century and was contemporary of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- Ajajaraja ruled Deccan from 985 to 1014 A.D, and was succeeded by Rajendra.
- ✓ Rajendra Chala ruled Deccan upto 1044. He was a great warrior and conqueror.
- Rahulabhadra was a Buddhist monk, started a religious movement in the end of the 8th Century.

RISE AND FALL OF THE GHAZNAVIDES

Alaptagin was the first Turkish adventurer whose name is associated with the story of Muslim conquests of India.

Alaptagin was a slave of Abdul Malik, the Samanid King of Bukhara.

He was appointed as Governor of Khorasan in 956 A.D. Alaptagin settled in Ghazni in Afghan territory.

Subuktgin was also slave of Alaptagin, and after the death of Alaptagin, he became the King of Ghazni after hard struggle. He was given a title of Amir-ul-Umra.

Subuktgin secured the province of Khorasan in 994 A.D.

He decided to conquer India for which he met with Raja Jaipal, the first enemy.

On 986-87 A.D. Subuktgin attacked the Indian territory for the first time.

In 997 A.D. Subuktgin died. He ruled twenty years.

MAHMUD GHAZNI (997-1030 A.D.)

He was the son of Subuktgin, born in 971 A.D. His mother was the daughter of a noble of Zabulistan, a district around Ghazni.

Mahmud Ghazni defeated his brother Ismail and imprisoned him, became the king in place of his father.

At that time Al-Qadir-Billah was the Khalifa, who gave Mahmud a robe of honour and also conferred on him the title of Yamin-ud-Daulah (the right hand of the Empire) and Amin-ul-Millar (custodian of the Faith). He also appointed Mahmud as his Lieutenant. He ordered him to attack India every year.

Mahmud led as many as seventeen expeditions. However, some historians give the numbers as 12. It appears that the number 17 is more correct.

The first expedition of Mahmud was directed against the frontier towns of 1000 A.D.

Second expedition was in the same year against Jaipal.

The third expedition of Mahmud was against the Raja of Dhariya who was defeated by Mahmud.

The fourth invasion of Mahmud was against Abdul-Fateh Daud, the ruler of Multan, in 1006 A.D.

After some time Mahmud had to invade India to punish Sukhpal who gave up Islam. He was defeated and imprisoned. That was the fifth expedition.

The sixth expedition of Mahmud was directed against Anandpal in 1008 A.D.

In 1009 A.D. Mahmud led the seventh expedition against Nagarkot in Kangra Hills.

In 1010 A.D. Mahmud marched towards Multan against the rebellious chief, Daud who was defeated and

punished.

In 1014 A.D. Mahmud captured Nananah after a brief siege. It was his ninth expedition.

In 1014 A.D. Mahmud led his 10th expedition against Thaneswar.

In between 1015 and 1021 A.D. Mahmud made two unsuccessful attempts to conquer Kashmir but on both occasions, he was unsuccessful. It is called eleventh attempt.

The twelfth expedition was against Kanauj in 1018.

In 13th expedition Mahmud defeated Chandela, king of Kalinjar.

Fourteenth attempt was against Brindaban. He was defeated and Mahmud entered Kanauj in 1021-1022 A.D.

Mahmud made his fifteenth attempt against Chandela in 1022 A.D. He won an unexpected victory.

1025-1026 A.D. Mahmud laid siege to Gwalior and Kalinjar, the famous fortress of Gonda. Mahmud defeated Gonda.

Sixteen expedition was most important of all the expeditions against Somnath in January 1025 A.D.

Mahmud's last, seventeen expedition was against Jats who modested Muslim army on return journey from Somnat in 1027.

Muslim Courtiers

Mahmud died in 1030 A.D.

Al-Beruni belonged to the court of Mahmud.

Al-Beruni was born in 973 A.D. in the territory of modern Khiva.

Firdausi was the most famous poet at the court of

Mahmud. He was the author of Shahnama which is the best piece of literature.

Asjadi was also a poet of Mahmud. Daihaki was another writer in the court of Mahmud. He wrote Tarikh-e-Subuktagin. Daihaki.

Farabi was a philosopher and also belonged to the court.

Uzari was a poet of Mahmud.

Asadi Tusi was a native of Khorasan.

The successors of Mahmud ruled from 1030 to 1186 A.D.

Masud (1030 to 1040) 10 years

Masud was the son of Mahmud.

Muhammad was also the son of Mahmud.

Masud became the successor of Mahmud after his death.

Amir Maudud was the son of Masud.

Hasnak was a minister of Masud. He was accused of Karmatian-Heresy.

Ariyarak was also minister of Masud.

Niyaltgin was the governor of Masud.

Tilak was a Hindu of low birth but a man of great ability and courage. He was the private Secretary of Masud.

Hansi, a place near Hissar in the Punjab.

Masud was put into prison and then put to death in 11041 A.D.

Masud was succeeded by his son Maudud. He defeated Muhammad, his uncle, who was responsible for the death of his father.

- Bahram was a Ghaznavide ruler, killed a Suri Prince.
- Ala-ud-Din Hussain, brother of Suri Prince, was from Ghour, took revenge of his brother.
- He defeated Bahram in Ghazni in 1155 A.D.
- Ala-ud-Din earned the title of Jahan soz, the World Burner.
- Bahram came back to Ghazni, and after his death his son Khusrau Shah succeeded to the throne.
- Ala-ud-Din died in 1163 A.D.
- Ghiyas-ud-Din bin Sam was the nephew of Ala-ud-Din. He entered to the territory of Ghour. He captured Ghazni and gave it to his brother Muhammad Ghouri.

MUHAMMAD GHOURI OR MUHAMMAD OF GHOUR

- The real founder of the Muslim Empire in India was Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, popularly known as Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghouri or Muhammad Ghour.
- The district of Ghour is situated in hills between Ghazni and Herat.
- Its ruler was Muhammad bin Suri, who was defeated by Mahmud Ghazni in 1009 A.D.
- Malik Qutbudin Hassan, a prince was put to death by King Bahram.
- Saifud Din Sun was the brother of Qutbudin Hassan.
- Alauddin Husain, the younger brother of Saifud Din completely destroyed the city of Ghazni in 1155 A.D.
- The first invasion of Muhammad Ghouri was directed against Multan in 1175 A.D.
- Muhammad Ghouri invaded Anhilware or Patan, capital of Bhiman, the Veghels ruler of Gujarat. However, he was defeated by its ruler but was lucky to escape with his beaten army.
- Muhammad Ghouri captured Peshawar in 1179.
- He besieged Lahore in 1186 A.D.
- Raja Chakra Deo was the ruler of Jammu.
- Prithvi Raj Chauhan or Rai Pithora was the ruler of Delhi and Ajmer.
- Jai Chandra was the Rathor Ray of Kanauj.
- First Tarain battle was fought between Muhammad Ghouri and Prithvi Raj at Tarain, a village 14 miles away from Thanesar in 1191 A.D.
- Govind Raj was the brother of Prithvi Raj.

- In 1192 A.D. Ghouri marched against Prithvi Raj to punish him with a big army at the battle field of Tarain.
- ✓ • Muizud Din, one of the principal men of the hills of Tulaf was a great warrior of Ghouri.
- ✓ • Prithvi Raj was defeated in 1192.
- ✓ • Ghouri marched against Kanauj in 1194.
- ✓ • In 1195-96 Muhammad Ghouri invaded India and defeated Jadon Bhatti Rajput.
- ✓ • Ikhtayar-ud-din Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji was the commander of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.
- ✓ • Raja Indruman was the ruler of Bihar.
- ✓ • Lakshmansen was the ruler of Bengal.
- Maulana Fakhrud Din Razi was a scholar of his time.
- ✓ • At the close of 1205 A.D. the combined forces of Muhammad Ghouri and Aibak inflicted a crushing defeat on the Khokhars.
- Muhammad Ghouri reached Lahore in February 1206 A.D. When he was going back to Ghazni he was assassinated on the banks of the river Indus on 15th March, 1206, by some Shia rebels and a fanatic Hindu Khokhars.
- ✓ • Hassan-un-Nizami, was the author of Taj-ul-Ma'athir.
- ✓ • Qazi Fakhrud Din was the author of "Tarikh-i-Mubarik Shahi".

Aram Shah (1210-1211)

- Aram Shah was put on the throne after the death of Aibak, but later on, was defeated by Iltutmish.

Iltutmish (1211-1236)

- He was the slave who rose to eminence by sheer dint of merit. He was a Turk of Ilbari tribe in Turkistan.
- He marched against Yildoz and defeated him in the

battle of Tarain near Thanesar.

- ✓ • As Qabacha refused to recognize Iltutmish as overlord, Iltutmish declared war against him in 1217 and he was successful in driving him out of the Punjab.
- ✓ • Ali Mardan was the ruler of Bengal who was also against Iltutmish, but soon died.
- ✓ • Hisam-ud-Din was the son of Ali Mardan.
- ✓ • Iltutmish conquered Bengal in 1229.
- ✓ • In 1226, Iltutmish besieged Ranthambor, captured it and regarrisoned it.
- ✓ • In 1234-35, he led an expedition to Malwa.
- ✓ • In the year 1221, the Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of river Indus under their famous leader Changiz Khan who overrun the countries of Central and Western Asia with lightening rapidity.

Jehlum River

'THE SLAVE DYNASTY'**Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (1206 - 10)**

The dynasty founded by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, in India is known as the Slave Dynasty.

- He was born of Turkish Parents in Turkistan.
- He was purchased by a Qazi, but after his death, he was repurchased by Muhammad Ghouri.
- He was placed in charge of his Indian conquests, after the second battle of Tarian in 1192 A.D.
- He himself married the daughter of Taj-ud-Din Yalduz, Governor of Kirman.
- He married his sister to Nasir-ud-Din Qabacha.
- To Iltutmish he married his daughter.
- In 1192 A.D., he crushed a rebellion in Ajmeer and Meerut.
- In 1194, he crushed a second rebellion in Ajmeer.
- In 1197 A.D., he punished Bhinder of Gujarat and came back to Delhi.
- Ikhtiyar-ud-Din was his lieutenant.
- His formal coronation took place on 24th June 1206.
- Aibak died in 1210 while playing Polo. He fell from his horse and received serious injuries.
- Aibak was given the title of Lakhbaksh or giver of Lakhs.
- Jalal-ud-Din Mangabama was the last Shah of Khwarizm of Khiya, the latter fled to Punjab.
- Iltutmish was attacked by such a severe illness which proved fatal and he died on 29 April 1236.
- Great scholars like Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Aubi Minhaj-us-Siraj and Hasan Nizami were assembled in

the court of Delhi and Delhi became "Second Baghdad".

- Rukn-ud-Din Feroz Shah was the eldest son of Iltutmish.
- Rukn-ud-Din ruled only six months and seven days and then was put to prison due to his behaviour.

Sultana Razia (1236-1240)

- She was the daughter of Iltutmish,
- After the death of Rukh-ud-Din Feroz Shah, she was put to throne
- Muhammad Sunaidi was her honest Wazir.
- Jalal-ud-Din Yaqut was an Abyssinian slave who was raised to the post of the master of stables. His rising annoyed the prominent courtiers of Razia.
- Malik Ikhtiar-ud-Din Altunia was the Governor of Bhatinda.
- Malik Altunia murdered Yaqut.
- On 13th October 1240, she was defeated by Bahram. On the next day she was put to death alongwith her husband Altunia.

Bahram Shah (1240-1242)

- Muiz-ud-Din Bahram Shah was the third son of Iltutmish.

Ala-ud-Din Masud Shah (1242-1246)

- Masud Shah ruled for four years. He was the grandson of Iltutmish and the son of Rukn-ud-Din Feroz Shah.

Nasir-ud-Din Mahmood (1246-1266)

- He ruled for twenty years.
- Sher Khan was the cousin of Balban, and was the Governor of Multan and Uch.
- Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud died in 1266.

Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban (1266-86)

- Balban was the greatest of slave kings.
- His original name was Baha-ud-Din.
- Tughril Khan was the deputy of Balban in Bengal.
- Sher Khan was a great warrior and also once Governor of Bhatinda, Sunam and Samara.
- Taimur Khan was also put in charge of Sunam and Samara.
- Balban proved to be a strong wall against Mongols.
- In 1286, Mongols reappeared and this time Prince Muhammad was killed.
- The death of the Prince did not permit Balban to live long and at last he died in 1286.
- Balban took up the title of Zill-e-Ilahi or Shadow of God.
- He introduced the Sajda or prostration and Paibos or kissing the feet of the monarch in the court as the normal form of salutation for the king. He introduced the system of Noroz to add to the dignity of his court.
- Kaiqubad was the son of Bughra Khan.
- Kai Khusru was the son of Prince Muhammad.
- Fakhr-ud-Din was the Kotwal of Delhi.
- Nizam-ud-Din was the son-in-law of Fakhr-ud-Din Kotwal of Delhi and Kaiqubad was a puppet in his hand.
- 'The Forty' or "Umra Chahal-Ghani" were forty Turks who exercised great influence on the affairs of state.
- Balban destroyed the forty and reduced them to nothingness.
- Balban believed Sultan the vicegerent on earth.

THE KHILJI DYNASTY

(1290 - 1320)

- Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji was the founder of the Khilji dynasty.
- Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji was put on the throne in place of Kiloghiri on 13 June 1290.
- Malik Chahajju was a nephew of Balban. His original name was Khishu Khan.
- Ala-ud-Din was the son-in-law of Jalal-ud-Din.
- Siddi Maula was a disciple of Sheikh Farid-ud-Din Ganj-i-Shakar of Pakpattan. He revolted against Jalal-ud-Din. He was put to death by Jalal-ud-Din.
- Ram Chandra Deva, the ruler of Devagiri was defeated by Jalal-ud-Din.
- Abdullah, the grandson of Halaku, attacked India in 1292.
- Ulugh Khan was the descendant of Chengiz Khan.
- Jalal-ud-Din was murdered by Jalal-ud-Din.
- Ulugh Khan was the brother of Sultan Ala-ud-Din.

ALA-UD-DIN KHILJI**(1296 - 1316)**

- After the death of Jalal-ud-Din, Malika Jahan put her younger son Qadir Khan Rukun-ud-Din Ibrahim on the throne.
 - Ala-ud-Din had to face more than a dozen Mongol invasions. These invasions started from the end of 1296 and continued upto 1308 A.D.
 - First invasion was in 1296, second 1297, third 1299, fourth 1303, then continued upto 1308.
 - Raja Karan Deva was the ruler of Gujarat was defeated by Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan.
 - Malik Ala-ul-Mulk was uncle of Zia-ud-Din Barani.
 - Ala-ud-Din defeated Hamir Deva in 1298, and occupied Ranthambor.
 - Padmani was the wife of Rana Ratan Singh of Chittor.
 - The fort of Chittor was captured by Ala-ud-Din in August 1303.
 - Khizr Khan was the eldest son of Ala-ud-Din.
 - "Khazain-ul-Futuh" was written by Amir Khusru.
 - Ala-ud-Din conquered Malwa in 1305.
 - He captured Jator in 1308.
- Ala-ud-Din marched against Deogir under Malik Kafur in 1307 and won.
- In 1310, Telingana came under control of Ala-ud-Din after a tough resistance.

- After 1310 he marched against Vira Ballala-III, Hoysala ruler. His capital Dwar Samudra was captured.
- In 1311 Malik Kafur marched against the Randya Kingdom, and got succession.
- The twenty years rule of Ala-ud-Din came to an end with his death on 2nd January 1316.
- Ala-ud-Din introduced the system of Dagh or the branding of horses and Hutiah System or the preparation of the descriptive rolls.
- Malik Kafur was originally a Hindu Eunuch of Gujarat.
- Shahab-ud-Din Umar was Ala-ud-Din's younger son.
- Khizr Khan, Mubarak Khan, Shadi Khan were the sons of Ala-ud-Din Khilji.
- Mubarak after getting succession took up the title of Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah on 1st April 1316.
- Haran was originally a shepherd but was raised to the position of Prime Minister and was given the title of Khusru.
- Asad-ud-Din was the cousin of Mubarak Shah who made a conspiracy against Mubarak.
- Mubarak married Deval Devi, widow of Khizr Khan.
- Mubarak Shah was killed by Khusru Khan and Deval Devi was married by Khusru.
- Khusru ascended the throne on 15 April 1320.
- He took up the title of Nasir-ud-Din Khusru Shah.
- Khusru Shah was killed in a battle on 5 September, 1320 and that was the end of Khilji dynasty after a period of thirty years of rule in India.

Policies of Ala-ud-Din Khilji

- Ala-ud-Din destroyed Jalali nobles.
- He incorporated Jagirs in Khalsa lands.
- Ala-ud-Din is marked with Mongol invasions.
- Ala-ud-Din followed the frontier policy of Balban to face the Mangol invasions.
- Ala-ud-Din aspired by prophet and to be the conqueror of the world.
- Ala-ud-Din is said to have been in love with Padmani, the wife of Rana Ratan Singh.
- Padmavat was written by Javasi.

THE TUGHLUQS OR QARAUNAH TURKS

(1320 - 1414)

- ✓ • Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty.
- ✓ • The dynasty is known as Qaraunah Turks.
- ✓ • Ghazi Tughluq was a man of humble origin.
- ✓ • His mother was a Jat woman from Punjab, his father was a Turkish slave of Balban.
- ✓ • He ascended the throne on 8 September 1320.
- ✓ • He was the first Sultan of Delhi who took up the title of Ghazi or slayer of the infidels.
- ✓ • Ghazi Malik died under the sudden collapse of a building.
- ✓ • Juna Khan was his son and he was the disciple of Sheikh Nizam-ud-Din Aulia.

Amir Khusru (1253-1325)

- ✓ • He was born in 1253 at Patiala and died in the year 1325.
- ✓ • He was the greatest of all the poets of India who have written in Persian.
- ✓ • His original name was Yamin-ud-Din Muhammad Hassan.
- ✓ • "Qiran-us-Sadain" or "Conjunction of the Two Auspicious Stars" was written by Amir Khusru at the request of Kaiqubad.

- "Nun Sipihr" or "The Nine Skies" was written by Amir Khusru at the request of Mubarak Khilji.
- In "Ghurraat-ul-Kamal" Khusro gives us a very interesting discussion on the types and merits of poetry in general. Incidentally, he dwells upon the beauty of the language and poetry of India.
- His other valuables are "Tarikh-i-Alai" or "Khazain-ul-Futuh". His five Diwans, viz, "Tuhfat-us-Sighar", "Wast-ul-Tayat", "Ghurraat-ul-Kamal", "Bakiya-i-Nakiyas", and "Nihayat-ul-Kamal".

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ

(1325 - 1351)

- Ghiyaz-ud-Din Tughluq was succeeded by his son Prince Juna Khan who took up the title of Muhammad Tughluq, in 1325.
- Prince Juna Khan was an eldest son of Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq.

Policy of Muhammad Bin Tughluq

- Sultan was a rationalist. He adopted the policy of merit in government services.
- He increased Taxation in Doab to finance his schemes.
- He created new department Diwan-i-Koh and acquired land for cultivation.
- He transferred his Capital in 1327 from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- In 1329 and 1330, the Sultan issued a token currency in copper coins. His monetary experiment failed.
- Muhammad bin Tughluq was a great failure in all his policies.
- Ibn Batuta, the Moorish Traveller visited India during Muhammad Bin Tughluq period.
- Ibn Batuta's original name was Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Batuta. The name of Ibn Batuta travels in "Tuhfat-un-Nuzzar fi Gharaib Amsar".
- The fort of Nagarkot was situated on hill in the Kangra district of the Punjab.
- Ain-ul-Mulk Multani was the Governor of Oudh.

- Muhammad Tughluq was proceeding towards Thatta in Sindh and fell ill and his condition became serious and he died on 20 March 1351.

Firuz Tughluq (1351 - 1388)

- Muhammad Tughluq was succeeded by Firuz Tughluq. He was born in 1309 and died in 1388.
- He was the son of Rajab who was the younger brother of Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq.
- His mother was a Bhatti Rajput girl who agreed to marry Rajab to save the kingdom of her father Ranthal, chief of Abohar.
- The Chief Architect of the state was Malik Ghazi Shahana who was assisted in his work by Abdul Haq.
- The Domestic policy of Sultan was to win over the people.
- The autobiography of the Sultan is known as "Fatuhat-i-Feroz Shahi."
- The Sultan was an orthodox Muslim.
- Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi was a preacher from Samarkand. He was attached in the mosque in the reign of Feroz Tughluq.
- The Sultan abolished 24 taxes.
- The Sultan dug two canals from Sutlej and Jamuna.
- Kajor Shah was the mint master.
- The Sultan was a great builder.
- The following important towns were founded by him: Firuzabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jaunpur and Firuzpur.
- The Sultan's Judicial reforms gave new turn to history.
- He established Diwan-i-Khairat to make provision for the marriages of poor girls.

- The Sultan was a great patron of learning. The great writers, Zia-ud-Din Barani, and Shamsi Siraj Afif wrote their works under his patronage.
- Aziz-ud-Din Khalid Khani translated 300 books into Persian.
- The Sultan extended his patronage to slaves.
- Religiously the Sultan was an orthodox Sunni Muslim.
- Khudayandzada and her husband made a conspiracy against Sultan but failed due to her own son Davar Malik and were imprisoned.
- Haji Ilyas was the independent ruler of Bengal. He took the title of Shams-ud-Din Ilyas Shah.
- Ikhdala was a fort at a distance of 10 or 12 miles from Pandua.
- Sikandar Shah was the son and successor of Haji Ilyas.
- He received a severe shock when his eldest son Fateh Khan died in 1374. He made a mistake in sharing the work of administrator with his son Muhammad Khan.
- Ghias-ud-Din Tughluq Shah was his grandson, son of Fateh Khan.
- Firuz Tughluq died on 20th September, 1388, at the age of 80.

Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul

- He was originally a Hindu of Telinjans. His Hindu name was Kuttu or Kannu. He became a Muslim in the time of Muhammad Tughluq. When Firuz ascended the throne, he called Maqbul and made him his Prime Minister after the fall of Ahmed bin Ayaz. The Sultan conferred upon him the title of Khan-i-Jahan "Lord of the world".
- Firuz Tughluq was succeeded by his grandson who took

up the title of Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq Shah-II.

- On 19 February 1388, Abu Bakar, a cousin of Firuz Shah became king.
- Under the circumstances Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad was enthroned in place of Abu Bakar on 31st August 1390.
- Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad ruled four years from 1390 to 1394.
- Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad died on 20th January 1394.
- His son, Humayun under the title of Ala-ud-Din Sikandar Shah ascended the throne at Delhi on 22nd January 1394, but died soon on 8th March 1394.
- The youngest son of Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad ascended the throne under the title Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Tughluq.
- Nusrat Khan was the grandson of Firuz Tughluq.
- He was also claimant of Kingdom at the reign of Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Tughluq.

Timur's Invasion

- Amir Timur of Timur-i-Lang (the lame) "Lord of the Fortunate Conjunction", was born in 1334 A.D. at Desh which was 50 miles South of Samarkand.
- He was the son of Amir Turghay, Chief of the Gurgan branch of the Barlas, a noble Turkish tribe.
- It is stated in the "Malfuzat-i-Timuri" and the "Safarnama" that the principal object of his expedition was neither conquest nor plunder but the destruction of unbelievers.
- Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad and Mallu Iqbal faced Timur but was defeated and Timur made a lot of destruction and came back to Samarkand in 1399.
- After the departure of Amir Timur, Mallu Iqbal called

Muhammad Shah to capital but he could not reach. Mallu Iqbal himself continued to govern the kingdom.

- Ibrahim Shah was the ruler of Jaunpur.
- Khizer Khan of Dipalpur advanced towards Mallu Khan and slew him in the neighborhood of Pakpattan.
- After the death of Mallu Iqbal in 1405, the affairs of Delhi were controlled by a body of nobles headed by Daulat Khan Lodi and Ikhtiyar Khan. They invited Muhammad Shah and he came back to Delhi in December 1405, and became the King.
- In February, 1413, Muhammad Shah died at Kaithal after a nominal reign of 20 years during which he never wielded any authority and was more than once a fugitive from his Capital and that was the end of Tughluq dynasty.

Daulat Khan Lodi

- After the death of Muhammad Shah the nobles transferred their allegiance to Daulat Khan Lodi.
- In December 1413, Khizr Khan invaded the territory of Daulat Khan Lodi.
- In March 1414, he besieged Daulat Khan in Siri with an army of 60,000 horses, and defeated him.
- Khizr Khan entered Delhi as its sovereign on 28th May 1414 and founded the Sayyid dynasty.

THE SAYYID DYNASTY (1414 - 1451)

- Khizr Khan (1414 - 1421)
- Khizr Khan was the founder of Sayyid dynasty.
- In his childhood, Khizr Khan was brought up by Malik Nasir-ul-Mulk Mardan Daulat, Governor of Multan.
- In 1414, Khizr Khan ousted Daulat Khan and took possession of Delhi.
- He did not take up the title of king and contended himself with that of Rayat-i-Ala.
- Khizr Khan rearranged the various important offices. The office of Wazir was given to Malik-us-Sharq Malik Tuhfa and he was given the title of Tay-ul-Mulk.
- Hari Sing was the ruler of Katehar and was defeated by Taj-ul-Mulk.
- Raja Sarwar was the ruler of Etawah. Gavan-ul-Mulk and Ikhtiyar Khan were put to death against conspiring.
- In 1421, Khizr Khan marched into Mewat and Gwalior. He died on 20th May 1421, after designating his son Mubarak Khan as his successor.

Mubarak Shah (1421 - 1334 AD)

- Mubarak Shah took the charge as successor of his father under the title Muizz-ud-Din Mubarak Shah.
- Muhammad Khan was the Governor of Biyona, revolted but he was suppressed.
- Amir Sheikh Zada Ali Mughal was the Governor of Kabul and the Khokhar Chief.
- Jalal Khan was the ruler of Mewat, revolted but was

compelled for peace.

- Mubarak Shah was attacked on 20th February 1434, by Sidhu Pal, grandson of Kaju, who struck the Sultan with a sword on his head and he died on the spot.
- Mubarak Shah left no son, consequently, the nobles put on the throne Muhammad Shah who was the son of his brother, Farid.
- Bahlol Lodi was the Governor of Sarhind, first attracted attention.
- Muhammad Shah died in 1414. He was succeeded by his son Ala-ud Din who took up the title of Alam Shah.
- In 1447, he decided to live at Badaon instead of Delhi. He appointed one of his relatives as the Governor of Delhi and retired in 1448 to Badaon permanently. He died there in 1478.
- Bahlol Lodi whom Muhammad Shah called his son was called to Delhi, where he became the sovereign of Delhi. This was the end of Sayyid dynasty.

THE LODI DYNASTY

(1451 - 1526)

- Bahlol Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty which lasted from 1451 to 1526.
- He belonged to the Sahukhail section of the Lodi Khan.
- Malik Bahram was the grandfather of Bahlol.
- Malik Kala was his father, who defeated Jasrath Khokhar.
- Sultan Shah was his uncle, and was given the title of Islam Shah by Khizr Khan.
- Bahlol married the daughter of Islam Khan.
- Muhammad Shah was so much pleased that he called him as his son and gave him the title of Khan Khanan.
- After the retirement of Alam Shah, he was called by Hamid Khan for Delhi and on 19th April 1451, Bahlol became the ruler of Delhi.
- He was the ruler till his death in 1489 and Muhammad Shah Sharqi was the ruler of Jaunpur.
- After Muhammad Shah Sharqi, Hussain Shah ascended the throne of Jaunpur.
- Jalila was the wife of Hussain Shah.
- In 1486, Bahlol defeated Hussain Shah, and placed his eldest son Barbak on the throne of Jaunpur.
- Bahlol Lodi was succeeded by his son Nizam Khan who took up the title of Sikandar Shah.
- Sikandar Shah was responsible for the foundation of the city of Agra in 1504 AD.
- In 1504, there was an earthquake. It was the most disastrous event in the history. It was so terrible that mountains were overturned and all lofty edifices dashed

to the ground: the living thought, the Day of Judgment has to come.

- Sikandar Shah died on 21st November 1517 A.D.

Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526)

- After the death of Sikandar Shah, his eldest son, Ibrahim was put on the throne on 21st November 1517 with the unanimous consent of the Afghan nobles and he took up the title of Ibrahim Shah.
- Jalal Khan was a younger brother of Ibrahim who was the ruler of Jaunpur.
- Khan Jahan Lodi was the Governor of Ropri.
- Haibat Khan was a warrior known as 'the wolf slayer'.
- Azam Humayun was the Governor of Gwalior.
- Rana Sangram was the ruler of Mewar.
- Mian Bhua was one of his father's leading nobles.
- Dilawar Khan was the son of Daulat Khan Lodi, who was Governor of the Punjab.
- Daulat Khan sent an invitation to Babur to invade India.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the field of Panipat in 1526. That was the end of Lodi dynasty and the beginning of Mughal Empire.

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM

- The Bahmani Kingdom of Deccan was the most powerful of all the independent Muslim kingdoms arose on account of the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Hasan, entitled Zafar Khan was declared king by the nobles on 3rd August, 1347 under the title of Abu Muzafar Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah.
- Gangu was a Brahman Astrologer, of Delhi.
- Hasan died in February 1358.
- He left a dominion extending from the Waingonga river in the north to the Krishna river in the south and from Daulatabad in the west to Bhongir in the east.
- Ala-ud-Din Hassan was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad Shah-I.
- Muhammad Shah-I died in 1375.
- Muhammad Shah-I was succeeded by his son Mujahid Shah (1375-78).
- Mujahid fell a victim to a conspiracy organised by Daud Khan who usurped the throne.
- Daud Khan was also murdered in May 1378 at the instigation of Ruh Parwar Agha, the foster sister of Mujahid.
- The next ruler was Muhammad Shah-II. He was a man of peace, but soon he died in 1397.
- Saif-ud-Din Ghouri served Bahmani rulers for first five years and died in 1397 A.D. at the age of 104.

Firuz Shah (1397 - 1422)

Muhammad Shah-II was succeeded by his two sons, namely Ghias-ud-Din and Shams-ud-Din. However, their rule lasted for a few months only. In November 1397, the throne was captured by Firuz, a grandson of Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahmani. He took up the title of Taj-

ud-Din Firuz Shah.

- In 1389 war broke out with Vijanagar whose ruler marched into the Raichur Doab with a view to take possession of the fort of Mughal.
- Firuz Shah died a natural death.

Ahmad Shah (1422-36)

- The next ruler was Ahmad Shah who mostly engaged fighting with Vijanagar and died in 1436.

Ala-ud-Din-II (1436-58)

- Ahmad Shah was succeeded by his son Ala-ud-Din-II who ruled from 1436 to 1458.
- He had a malignant, and it was partly his non-chalance that precipitated death within a few months.

Humayun (1458-61)

- Ala-ud-Din-II was succeeded by his son Humayun who ruled from 1458 to 1461.
- Humayun died in 1461.
- Humayun was succeeded by his son Nizam Shah (1461-63)
- Nizam Shah was succeeded by his brother who took up the title of Muhammad Shah-III.
- Mahmud Gawan was by common consent the greatest of the Muhammad administrators of the Deccan.

Mahmud Shah (1482-1518)

- Muhammad Shah-III was succeeded by his son Mahmud Shah.
- The last ruler of Bahmani Kingdom was Kalimullah Shah and he came to the throne in 1524 and died in 1527. With him came the end of the Bahmani Kingdom after its existence for 180 years.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

Theocracy

- The political theory of the Islamic state is based on the religious law of Islam according to which the ultimate authority and the supreme head of the state is God himself who rules the worldly kingdom through the caliphs, Sultan or Badshah. The latter are merely the deputies of God as expressed in the law.
- However, subject to those limitations, they can do whatever they like. It is true that all Muslim rulers had in theory the right to interpret the law but actually they had to depend upon the leading theologians for its interpretation. Thus the Muslim state was undoubtedly a theocracy. This basis of the Muslim state was never discarded by the Sultans of Delhi and hence the Delhi Sultanate continued to be a theocracy.
- Somehow, the Government of Sultans of Delhi has been described as a Turko-Persian system in an Indian Setting.

The Khalifa

- It is true that the caliph or the Khalifa was the king of all the Muslims in all parts of the world but with the spread of Islam in various parts of the world it became practically impossible to enforce the authority of the Khalifa everywhere.

The Sultan

- The Sultan was the head of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He was the source of all power and authority. He was the sovereign head and commander of the army. His will was law. It was the duty of everyone to obey his command.

- A very effective check was put on the power of the king by the nobles. No sultan could not afford to offer the powerful nobles without endangering his own position. Some of these nobles were the heads of clans and consequently had a permanent following.
- There is an Arab adage that "The bravest of men require arms and wisest of kings need ministers" and the same was true of the Delhi Sultans.
- The Chief Minister was called the Wazir and great importance was attached to this post. The Wazir stood mid-way between the sovereign and his subjects. He was considered to be a partaker in sovereignty.

Diwan-i-Risalat

- It is related to the Minister of foreign affairs and was incharge of diplomatic correspondence. Ambassadors and envoys were sent to and received from foreign rulers.

Sadr-us-Sudur

- Very often, the officers of Sadr-us-Sudur and Diwan-i-Qazi were held by one person. The Sadr-us-Sudur was required to enforce Islamic rules and regulations. He was required to see that the Muslims observed those rules and regulations in their daily lives.

Diwan-i-Insha

- The Diwan-i-Insha deals with royal correspondence. It has rightly been called "The Treasury of Secrets".

Barid-i-Mumalik

- The Barid-i-Mumalik was the head of the state news agency. His duty was to keep himself informed of all that was happening in various parts of the empire.

Wakil-i-Dar

- The Wakil-i-Dar was the chief dignity of the royal household. He controlled the entire household and supervised the payment of allowances and salaries to the personal staff of the Sultan.

Diwan-i-Arz

- The Ariz-i-Mumalik was the head of the ministry of war called Diwan-i-Arz. He was responsible for maintaining the Army in state of efficiency. He acted as the chief recruiting officer and fixed the salary of each recruit.

Naib-ul-Mulk

- Under the Delhi Sultanate, a noble was generally selected as Naib-ul-Mulk or lord lieutenant of the realm. He was the head of the military organization and was entrusted with the Government of the centrally administered areas.

Sar-i-Jandar

- The Sar-i-Jandar was attached to the court. He commanded the king's bodyguards called *Tandars*. His primary duty was to guard the persons of the king.

Finance

- The fiscal policy of the Sultanate period was based on the theory of finance of the Hanafi School of Sunni Jurists. The Muslim State had two sources of revenue and those were religious and secular.
- The religious taxes could be demanded only from the Muslims and those were grouped under the name of Zakat.

Zakat

- The Zakat was payable in gold or silver, herds and

merchandise. The Zakat when assessed on value or weight was 1/40th of the property. Zakat could be levied only on that property which was in the possession of the owner for at least one year.

- The secular taxes were Kharaj, Jizya.
- The tax on non-Muslim traders and imposts on spoils of war, mines and treasure torn. Kharaj was tax on land held by non-Muslims. Its rate varied from 1/10 to one-half.

Jizya

- Jizya was a poll tax charged only from the non-Muslims.

Land Revenue

- The main source of income of the Sultan was land revenue. There were two kinds of land viz, Khalisa territory, land divided into Iqtas and held by Muqtis either for a number of years and or for life time. The Khalisa land was directly administered by the central Government. Every king took according to the circumstances prevalent at that time.

Diwan-i-Amir Kohi

- Muhammad Tughluq set up a separate ministry called Diwan-i-Amir Kohi. Its function was to bring new areas under cultivation and to improve the existing crops.

Presents

- An important source of Revenue consisted of the presents which were made by his subjects to the Sultan. The custom was that if a person wanted to see the Sultan, he had to give a present to him. The system of presents continued even during the Mughal period.

The Army

- As the rule of the Sultans of Delhi was not based on the willing consent of the people of India. They were required to maintain a large army. The army of the Sultans of Delhi was a heterogeneous body. It consisted of Turks of various tribes, the Tajks, the Persians, the Mongols, the Afghans, the Arabs, the Abyssinians, Indian Muslims and the Hindus. It was a mercenary body, which worked for the sake of money. The only bond was the Sultan himself.

Justice

- The department of Justice was the mostly organized department of the Sultanate of Delhi. The Sultan dispensed justice through Diwan-i-Qazi. There was a Qazi in every town and his duty was to settle disputes, supervise and manage the property of orphans and lunatics, execute testament any dispositions and supervise Waqaf, to help the widows, to maintain the dignity of law.

Police

- The Sultans were very anxious to maintain the security of the state. The routine police were controlled by the Kotwal. The force of the Kotwal patrolled the city at night and guarded thoroughfares. He also acted as a magistrate. The criminal code was severe and punishments were deterrent.

Governor

- Governor, a famous and exalted servant, was chosen so that he might look after the soldiers, servants, warriors and clerks and save them from the treachery of the unbelievers and the designs of the polytheists. He should take pains to fulfil the expectations of the people. He should exercise the greatest circumspection

of benevolence and charity so as to leave a name for eternity. He was called Governor of province to maintain the above all things.

Sahib-i-Diwan

- He was appointed by the Sultan on the recommendation of the Wazir. He was an accountant and was a power to reckon with and was a check on the authority of the Governor. The reports of the Khowaja might lead to dismissal of the Governor.

Shiqs

- He was probably a military officer and his duty was to maintain law and order within his jurisdiction.

ARCHITECTURE AND LITERATURE

Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque

- The first architectural construction made by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque. This was founded in 1195 A.D. to commemorate the capture of Delhi and was dedicated to the might of Islam.

Qutb Minar

- Qutb Minar was originally intended to be a tower from which the Muslims could be called for prayer. However, it very soon came to be regarded as a tower of victory, like those of at Chittor and Mandu. Its height in original was 225 feet and comprised 4 stories.
- The tomb of Iltutmish is unpretentious in its form and dimensions.
- The Stitan Ghar was built in 1231-32 in A.D.
- The Arhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpre was built at Ajmer in 1200 A.D. by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.
- The tomb of Balban is a simple structure comprising a square domed chamber 38 inches across, with an arched entrance in each of 15 sides and a smaller chamber to the East and West.
- Jamaat Khana Masjid was constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji at the Dargah Nizam-ud-Din Auliya.
- The Alai Darwaza was built in 1311 A.D. It was the southern gateway leading into Ala-ud-Din's extension of Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque.
- City of Siri, Hauz-i-Alai, Hauz-i-Khaz Tank were constructed by Ala-ud-Din at Delhi.
- The Ekiakhi tomb at Pandua is the tomb of Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Shah who was the son of Raja Kans.

- The Sath Gumbad mosque was constructed in 1459 A.D.
- The Lotan Masjid is the best surviving example of the type of mosque peculiar to Bengal.

Literature

- Amir Khusrau was unquestionably the greatest of the Indian poets, born at Patiali in 1253.
- Amir Hasan Delhvi was a poet of considerable eminence. He is described as "musical and most pleasing".
- Minhaj-us-Siraj was the author of "Tabqat-i-Naisiri". Zia-ud-Din Barani was the author of "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi".
- Shamus-i-Siraj Afif continued the "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi" of Barani.
- Ghulam Yahya bin Ahmed was the author of "Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi".
- Gazi Shihab-ud-Din Daulatabadi wrote "Hawash-i-Kufiah Irshad" and "Bad-ul-Bajan".
- Maulana Sheikh Ilahbad wrote on the Hedaya.
- Ramanuja wrote his commentaries on the Brahma Sutras in which he explained his conception of Bhakti.
- Jaghayak was the author of Alhakhand.
- Sarangdhars was the author of Hammir Rasau and Hammir Kavya.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- In early medieval India, Indian society was mainly divided into parts, the Hindus and the Muslims. As regards the Hindus, they suffered as political power passed into the hands of the Muslims.
- It is true that even before coming of the Muslims to India, India had been attacked by Iranians, Greeks, Parthians, Sakas, Khushanas and Huns.
- In Hindu society, there were four principal castes, Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras.
- The Hindus celebrated many festivals such as Holi, Dussehra, Raksha-Bandhan, Basant etc.
- Slavery was fairly common. Slaves were bought and sold, they were also distributed as ordinary gifts or presents among friends.
- Muslim Society consisted in three classes. Privileged class, consisting the Umara or the nobility and the Ulama or the Theologians, together with other religious groups.
- Middle class, whose income was from some holidays of hand and services in power posts under the state or the nobles.
- Lower class was composed mainly of artisans, shopkeepers, clerks and petty traders, at the bottom there were Calandars and other beggars.

THE BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- Islam posed a serious threat to Hindu religion. To save Hinduism, Hindu saints and philosophers took upon themselves the task of reforming Hinduism. They tried to purge Hinduism of all evil practices, particularly those relating to religious caste and image worship and started movement popularly known as the Bhakti Movement.
- The earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement was Ramanuja. He was born at Tirupati and educated at Canjeevaram and Shrivonjam.
- The next leader of the Bhakti movement was Nimbarkara, a younger contemporary of Ramanuja. He was a worshipper of Krishna and Radha.
- Madhavacharya. He ranks with Shankar and Ramanuja as one of the three principal philosophers of the Vedanta system. His view was that the final aim of man is the direct perception of Hari which leads to Moksha or eternal bliss.
- Ramananda has been described as the "bridge between the Bhakti movement of the South and North". According to one tradition, he was born in 1299 at Prayaga, educated in Advaita philosophy at Banaras and initiated in the Visishtadvaita philosophy of Ramanuja by Raghavanda.

Kabir

- Kabir was undoubtedly the greatest of the religious reformers who followed the trail of Ramananda, and made the Bhakti movement more meaningful and responsive to the needs of the people.

Vallabhacharya 1429-1531

- Vallabhacharya was a Telegu Brahman. His view was

that there was no distinction between Brahma and the individual soul. He was of the view that home is the centre of all desires and should be given up completely. To him, God alone can free man from evil.

Chaitanya 1485-1534

- Chaitanya was the greatest saint of the Bhakti movement. He wandered about the country and taught the people to love and worship Krishna.

Guru Nanak 1469-1538

- Another exponent of the Bhakti movement was Guru Nanak. He said "There is no Hindu, there is no Musalman". He followed Kabir in offering an alternative. He was born on 26 November 1469 and died at the age of 70 in 1538.

Mirabai 1498-1546

- Mirabai was a great saint of the Bhakti movement. She was born in 1498 A.D. and was married to Rana Sanga's eldest son and heir apparent Bhojraj in 1516. She died in 1546. She said that none by means of birth, poverty, age or sex can be debarred from his divine presence.

Tulsidas 1532-1623

- Tulsidas was a great poet and a devotee of Rama. He was born in Brahman family in 1532. He was the author of *Ram Chant* *Mnas* popularly known as the *Ramayana*. It is considered the Bible of the Hindus.

Surdas 1479-1584

- Surdas was a saint and a poet. He preached the religion of love and devotion to God.

Malukdas 1574-1682

- He condemned the externals of religions like pilgrimages, idol worship etc. According to him true religion is an inward faith.

Dadu Dayal 1554-1603

- He made an important contribution to the Bhakti movement. He put emphasis on the promotion of love, union, sentiments of brotherhood and toleration among the people of various faiths.

Sunderdas 1596-1689

- He was the disciple of Dadu. He was a poet and saint, got reputation on his work entitled "*Sundervilasa*".

Birbhan

- He was a contemporary of Dadu. He described God by the name of *Satnam* or truth.

Sankardev 1449-1568

- Sankardev was the greatest religious reformer of Assam who introduced the Bhakti cult in the Brahmapur valley.

Jnanesvara 1271-1296

- Jnanesvara wrote his commentary on the *Bhagwat Gita* called *Bhavarth*, a *Dipika* which is commonly known as *Jnanesveri*.

Namder 1270-1350

- Namder was a contemporary of Jnanesvara. He preached the sublime gospel of love and devotion and liberated the people from the shackles of rituals and caste system.

Ek Nath 1533-99

- He wrote his famous commentary on the eleventh book of the *Bhagavata Purana*. He invented a form of deep religious life that needed no institutions or monasteries and no resignations from the world.

Tukaram 1598-1650

- Tukaram was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra. Also can be called greatest Bhakti poet of India.

Ramdas 1608-81

- His main work is Dasabodha. For him, devotionism and activism were closely wedded.

Bahina Bai

- She received her Mantra in a vision from Tukaram and accepted him as her Guru. She produced outstanding poetry in the style and metre of Tukaram.

Chandidas

- He is a great name in Bengali Bhakti literature. His poems testify to his being influenced by the Gita Govinda and Shahjira doctrines.

SUFISM IN INDIA**Origin of Sufism**

- The view of Yousaf Hassan is that Sufism was born in the bosom of Islam and the foreign ideas and practices exercised no influence on it.

Wahdat Ul Wujud

- Sufism sprang from the doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Wujud or the unity of Being. It means in plain language that God is the unity behind all plurality and the reality behind all phenomenal appearance.

Early Sufis

- Rabia of Basra, said, "love of God hath so absorbed me that neither love nor hate of any other thing remains in my heart".
- Bayazid Bustami, a Persian saint who introduced the element of ecstasy and mystic doctrine the immense of God.
- Abdullah al-Muhasibi was the first Sufi writer who

used the Christian Gospel. He died in 857 A.D.

- An important contribution to the development of Sufism was made by Husain Ibne Mansur Al-Halig in the tenth century. He provided the basis for the development of the doctrine of Insan-i-Kamil (The perfect Man).
- Farid-ud-Din Athar (1136-1230) wrote 114 books on Sufism.
- Jalal-ud-Din Rumi left a vast store of spiritual knowledge in his Masnave which is considered to be the next for study of early Sufism.

Ghazali

- Abu Hamid-al-Ghazali (1058-1111), a philosopher and a theologian, provided a real metaphysical basis to Sufism.

Data Ganj Baksh

- Shaikh Ali bin Usman Ali Hujwairi, later known Data Baksh who died after 1088. His tomb at Lahore is a popular Shrine. He was the author of the celebrated manual on Sufism entitled "Kashful Mahjub".
- Sayyid Ahmad Stitan Sakhi Sarwar, popularly known as Lakhdara. He died at Shahkot near Multan in 1080.

Chishti Order

- The Chishti order was founded by Khwaja Abdul Chishti in Herat. It was brought to India by Khwaja Muin-ud-Din Chishti (1141-1236), who was the greatest figure in the history of Sufism in India. He arrived at Lahore in 1161 A.D, and settled at Ajmeer about 1206. He was the founder of the Chishti order in India.

Sheikh Frid Ud Din Masud Ganj-i-Shakar

- He was a disciple of Kaki. He worked in 1175-1265 Hansi and Ajodhan. His religious activities were

responsible for raising the Chishti order to the status of all India organisation

- Sheikh Nizam-ud-Din Auliya (1238-1335) came to Delhi in 1258 A.D. and became a disciple of Baba Farid.

Shaikh Hamid-ud-Din Nagauri (1192-1274)

- Shaikh Hamid-ud-Din Nagauri was of a great Chishti Order.
- Shaikh Nasir-ud-Din Mahmood, popularly known as Chiragh of Delhi, was a great Sufi of the Chishti order.
- In Bengal the Chishti order was introduced by Siraj-ud-Din Akhi Siraj who lived in Gaur and died in 1357 A.D.
- Shaikh Ala-ud-Din Ali Ahmad Sabir was a disciple of Farid. He died in 1291.
- Saiyid Muhammad Gesu Daraz (1320-1422) made Gulbarga, the first capital of the Bahmani Kingdom as the center of his activities. Many Chishti saints left Delhi and helped in spreading Sufism in the Deccan.

Suhrawardi Order

- The Suhrawardi order was founded by Shaikh Shihab-ud-Din Suhrawardi (1145-1234). He sent disciples to India who settled down in North-Western India.
- Shaikh Baha-ud-din Zakariya Suhrawardi (1182-1263) was the founder of the Suhrawardi order in India.
- Badurddin Arif settled in Multan for 23 years to spread this order.
- Jalal-ud-Din Surkh Bukhari in Uch.
- Shaikh Jalal-ud-Din Tabrezi converted a large number of Bengalis to Islam.
- The Punjab, Sindh and Bengal became three important centers of Suhrawardi who were keen to convert Hindus

to Islam and they were helped in their work by their affluence and connection with those in power Suhrawardis such as Makhdom Jahaniyar (1308-84) and his brother Rajo Qattal were militant evangelists.

Firdausia Order

- The Firdausia order was a brother of Suhrawardi order and, its activities were confined to Bihar by Shaikh Harf-ud-din Yahya disciple of Nizam-ud-Din.

Qadiri Order

- The Qadiri order was founded by Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani (1077-1166) of Baghdad. This order reached India in the 15th century A.D. It was popularized in India by Shah Niamatullah and Makhdom Muhammad Jilani

Nakshbandi Order

- This was founded in India by the followers of Khawaja Pir Muhammad. It was popularized in India by Khwaja Baqi Billah (1563-1603) who came to Delhi from Masul in the last years of the Akbar reign.
- This order reached its climax under the leadership of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (1564-1624).

The Shattari Order

- It was during the Lodi dynasty that Shah Abdullah brought the Shattari order in India.
- Muhammad Ghaus (1485-1562) of Gwalior was the most important who produced a number of Saints of this order in India.

Music

- The Sufis and Saints brought music to India. First musician who was permitted to sing in the court of Iltutmish was Hamid-ud-Din.
- Simgita, Ratnakara was a Sanskrit compendium of

music.

- Changi Fatuha, Nasir Khan Bahroz and Amir Khusrav were all masters of their subjects.
- Amir Khusrav was the creator of Khari Bali poetry, Qawwali and Tarana.

Painting

- A new style of painting order in India was cultivated by the Muslims and Hindus. Specially in the reign of Mughals. Their painting was an amalgam of Indian and foreign influences.

Calligraphy

- The art of calligraphy was popular in Muslim countries and the same was brought to India by the Muslims.

Coinage

- Coinage of the Sultanate period show Hindu-Muslim synthesis.

Gardens

- The Muslim rulers were greatly interested in gardens and hence the art of laying gardens developed as a result of Muslim influence, which is to be seen in the tanks, basins and waterfalls.

Slaves

- Domestic servants and slaves were employed in the royal household and in every rich and respectable Muslim family.
- As a result of their permanent residence in India, the social life of the Muslims who came from foreign countries became Indianised in many ways.

Muslim Festivals

- The most important Muslim festivals were Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azuha, Muharram, Shab-i-Barat and Nauroz. Aqiqah, Bismillah circumcision, marriage and funeral

ceremonies. After death *Chehlum* which was celebrated on the 40th day, was the most important.

Religious Condition

- According to the law of Islam, the Hindus were not entitled to any kind of religious toleration, however, practical considerations compelled Muhammad bin Qasim, the conqueror of Sindh and Multan, to accord to the Hindus of those provinces the same treatment as was given to the Christians and Jews in Arabia and other parts of the Caliphate.
- Imposition of Jizya. As the rigid Islamic Law could not be applied in India, the Sultans of Delhi allowed the Hindus to live in India as Zimmis which means people living under a contract as second rate citizens. Jizya was imposed on them, it was fairly high and amounted to 48, 24 and 12 silver coins for the rich.
- Most of the Muslims in India were very orthodox in their religion and most of them were Sunnis.

RELIGIONS IN SUB-CONTINENT

Sufis

- The sufis challenged the orthodoxy of the Sunnis. They believed in attaining God through love and devotion.

Jainism

- It was confined to Rajasthan and North-West parts of India. After Muslims, coming to India, Jainism was eliminated.

Buddhism

- During the Sultanate period the Mahayan of Buddhism was prominent. Many scholars were born during this period, they put emphasis on Bhakti and not Nivvana. They acknowledged Buddha as the highest power. It had great influence in North-West and Central India.

Vaishnavism

- There were four important Smpradayas of Vaishnavism. Their names were Shri Sampradayas, Brahm Sampradayas, Rudrers Sampradayas and Sanakadi Sampradayas.

Saivism

- There were many Sampradayas of Saivism. The important among them were Pasupat, Kapalik, Virsaiv, Shiv Sidhanta Lingayat etc. Saivism was a very old religion and it spread in all parts of India.

Yogis

- The religious order to which the Yogis belonged was known by different names. Gorakh Panthi, Nath and Kanphata, the literal meaning of the word Nath is master, the Yogis regarded Sive and Adi Nath (original Master).

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

(Sultanate Period)

Q. Qutbuddin Aibak cannot be called the sovereign ruler of the Sultanate because he:

- Did not assume the title of Sultan.
- Issued no coins nor the khutba was read in his name.
- Both (a) and (b) above.
- Instead of Delhi he mostly stayed in Lahore.

Ans. Both (a) and (b) above.

Q. The part of Delhi where Qutbuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the first so-called 'Seven cities' of medieval Delhi, was:

- Siri
- Tughluqabad
- Mehrauli
- Hauz-e-Khas

Ans. Mehrauli

Q. Which of the following was not a chronicler of the history of the Sultanate?

- Abbas Khan Sharwani(b) Amir Khusrau
- Ziauddin Barani
- Minhaj-us-Siraj

Ans. Abbas Khan Sharwani

Q. Why is the description of the dynasty founded by Qutbuddin Aibak as 'Slave Dynasty' or Mameluk Sultans inaccurate?

- Because except for Qutbuddin Aibak, other rulers of the dynasty were not slaves.
- Because only three Sultans were slaves during their early life and later even they were manumitted by their masters.

(c) Because technically only Qutbuddin Aibak started his career as a slave.

(d) Because all the rulers of this dynasty did not belong to one family.

Ans. Because technically only Qutbuddin Aibak started his career as a slave.

Q. The Sultans of the so-called Slave Dynasty are also sometimes known as "ilbari Turks" because they belonged to the tribe Ilbari in Turkestan. Which of the following rulers did not belong to Ilbari tribe?

- (a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Nasiruddin Mahmud (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban

Ans. Qutbuddin Aibak.

Q. The first sovereign ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi was:

- (a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Aram Shah
(c) Iltutmish (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans. Iltutmish.

Q. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declared Delhi as the capital of his empire was:

- (a) Aram Shah (b) Iltutmish
(c) Nasiruddin Mahmud (d) Balban

Ans. Iltutmish.

Q. The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was the nickname of the

- (a) Forty great scholars at the court of Iltutmish.
(b) Turkish nobility created by Iltutmish.
(c) Turkish commanders of Iltutmish.
(d) Forty leading slave officers of Iltutmish.

Ans. Forty leading slave officers of Iltutmish.

Q. From the death of Iltutmish till the accession of Balban the actual power was wielded by:

- (a) The army (b) The nobility
(c) The theologians (d) (b) and (c) above

Ans. The nobility

Q. The Sultan who called himself Naib-i-Khudar or Deputy of the God, was:

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans. Balban.

Q. The Diwan-i-Arz or the Department of Military Affairs was created by:

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Balban
(c) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans. Balban.

Q. The greatest contribution of Balban was/were:

- (a) He propounded the theory of kingship
(b) He restored peace in the Doab
(c) He took vigorous measures to check the Mongol inroads
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans. Both (a) and (b) above.

Q. Which of the following was the low-caste (parwari) Hindu convert who usurped the throne from the Khiljis before the establishment of the succeeding Tughluq dynasty?

- (a) Malik Kafur (b) Khusru Khan
(c) Amir Khusrau (d) Qutbuddin Mubarak

Ans. **Khusrau Khan.**

Q. Which of the following came to the throne immediately after the death of Nasiruddin Mahmud, the last ruler of the Tughluq dynasty?

- (a) Daulat Khan Lodi (b) Khizr Khan
- (c) Muhammad Shah (d) Abu Baqr

Ans. **Daulat Khan Lodi.**

Q. During whose reign did Timur (Tamerlane), a Central Asian Turk, invade India and sack Delhi

- (a) Tughluq Shah
- (b) Nasiruddin Muhammad
- (c) Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughluq
- (d) Daulat Khan Lodi

Ans. **Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughluq.**

Q. The dynasty founded by Khizr Khan, Timur's nominee, is known as the Saiyid dynasty, because:

- (a) He and his successors ruled under the title Saiyid
- (b) Khizr Khan was a descendant of the Prophet
- (c) Khizr Khan belonged to the Saiyid tribe of eastern Turkestan
- (d) He was distinguished scholar of Islamic theology

Ans. **Khizr Khan was a descendant of the Prophet.**

Q. The rulers of the Lodi dynasty were:

- (a) Pure Turks (b) Timurid Turks
- (c) Pure Afghans (d) Turks settled in Afghanistan

Ans. **Pure Afghans**

Q. The reign of which of the following Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate.

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (c) Firuz Tughluq
- (d) Sikander Lodi

Ans. **Muhammad bin Tughluq.**

Q. Spot the most controversial of the following:

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans. **Muhammad bin Tughluq**

Q. Who founded the fortress-city of Tughluqabad near Delhi?

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (c) Firuz Tughluq
- (d) Tughluq Shah

Ans. **Ghiyasuddin Tughluq.**

Q. The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was liquidated by:

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Mubarak Shah Khilji
- (d) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq

Ans. **Balban.**

Q. To streamline the working of the Military Department Alauddin Khilji introduced:

- (a) Preparation of a regular muster of the armed forces
- (b) Introduction of the system of branding (dagh) of

horses

- (c) Payment of cash salaries to soldiers
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. Which of the following was not one of the long-term benefits of the transfer of capital by Muhammad bin Tughluq to Daulatabad?

- (a) It led to a better control of the peninsula by the Sultanate
- (b) It helped in bringing North and South India closer together by improving communications
- (c) It resulted in a new process of cultural interaction between North and South India
- (d) It shifted the center of political gravity from the North to the South

Ans. It resulted in a new process of cultural interaction between North and South India.

Q. Alauddin Khilji captured the throne after securing fabulous wealth from:

- (a) Chanderi
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Devagiri
- (d) Chittor

Ans. Devagiri.

Q. The token currency introduced by Muhammad bin Tughluq was the tanka of the inferior metal in place of the prevalent silver tanka. Which of the following metal was used by him for issuing the token currency?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Bronze
- (c) Nickel
- (d) Brass

Ans. Bronze.

Q. The original name of Alauddin Khilji was:

- (a) Alamas Beg
- (b) Ali Gurshap
- (c) Alaul Mulk
- (d) Allap Khan

Ans. Ali Gurshap.

Q. Which of the following cities was not founded by Firuz Tughluq?

- (a) Fatehabad
- (b) Jaunpur
- (c) Fatehpur
- (d) Hissar Fatehpur.

Q. Alauddin's theory of kingship was based on the concept that:

- (a) 'Kingship knows no kinship'
- (b) As a ruler he was a law unto himself
- (c) 'The good of the state, and the benefit of the people is the highest ideal'
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. Who selected the site for the city of Agra as his capital?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (c) Bahlol Lodi
- (d) Sikander Lodi

Ans. Sikander Lodi.

Q. In a formal sense, which of the following correctly describes the nature of the state during Sultanate period in India?

- (a) Theocracy
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Autocracy
- (d) Oligarchy

Ans. Autocracy.

Q. The Sultan who styled himself the 'Second Alexander' (Sikander-i-Sani) was:

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Sikander Lodi

Ans. Alauddin Khilji.

Q. Which of the following was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to put forward the view that kingship should be based on the willing support of the governed?

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (b) Jalaluddin Khilji
- (c) Alauddin Khilji
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans. Jalaluddin Khilji

Q. The first Sultan who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the Caliph was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Jalaluddin Khilji
- (c) Firuz Tughluq
- (d) Balban

Ans. Iltutmish.

Q. The Sultan who refused to recognise the authority of the Caliph was:

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Qutbuddin Mubarak

Ans. Qutbuddin Mubarak.

Q. To prevent the frequent occurrence of rebellions Alauddin Khilji ordered:

- (a) Appropriation of all pensions and endowments to the State
- (b) Establishment of an efficient intelligence system
- (c) Total prohibition on the sale of intoxicants

- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The main motive of Alauddin Khilji in introducing market control measures or economic regulations was:

- (a) General welfare of the people
- (b) To keep his soldiers contented on a meagre salary
- (c) To control the Hindu merchants and traders
- (d) To stop illegal trade practices

Ans. General welfare of the people.

Q. The decisive factor in the succession to the throne was:

- (a) Priority of birth
- (b) Law of primogeniture
- (c) Nomination by the previous Sultan
- (d) Wishes of the nobles and the personal power and force of the incumbent

Ans. Law of primogeniture.

Q. The nobility of the Sultanate was largely composed of:

- (a) Arabs
- (b) Afghans
- (c) Turks
- (d) Composite elements

Ans. Turks.

Q. A group of officers to be collectively known as umarahs were:

- (a) Nobles
- (b) Provincial governors
- (c) Iqtadars
- (d) Revenue officials

Ans. Nobles.

Q. Which of the following was the most well-known powerful and the earliest nobility created during the

Sultanate period?

- (a) Amiran-i-Sadah (b) Turkan-i-Chahalgani
(c) Umarah (d) Alai Umir

Ans. Turkan-i-Chahalgani.

Q. Who were the bands?

- (a) The craftsmen who worked in royal karkhanas
(b) The king's bodyguards
(c) The officers incharge of accounts and receipts
(d) The news reporters and secret spies.

Ans. The news reporters and secret spies.

Q. The Dewan-i-Wizarat had under it other minor departments, each under a distinct officer of its own. Which of the following heads of departments did not help the wazir in the management of state finances?

- (a) Mushrif-i-Mumalik or Accountant-General
(b) Mustawfi-i-Mumalik or Auditor-General
(c) Diwan-i-Mustakharaj or the officer incharge to realise the arrears of revenue collectors.
(d) Diwan-i-Riyasat or Department incharge public grievances, weights and measures, markets etc.

Ans. Dewan-i-Riyasat or Department incharge public grievances, weights and measures, markets etc.

Q. The main factors that went into the making of the administrative policy and organization of the Sultanate was/were:

- (a) The model of the government of the Caliph and the Persian government
(b) The practices and conventions of the race to which the Sultans belonged
(c) The machinery of the Government already existing in the country

(d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. A Persian historian of the Sultanate period who accompanied Alauddin Khilji on his expedition to Chittor was:

- (a) Amir Khusrau
(b) Minhaj-us-Siraj
(c) Ziauddin Barani
(d) Shams-i-Siraj Afif

Ans. Amir Khusrau.

Q. The story that Alauddin Khilji invaded Chittor to secure Padmini, the queen of Rana Ratna Sing of Mewar, was vividly described by:

- (a) Amir Khusrau in Khazain ul Futuh
(b) Col. J. Todd in Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan
(c) Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his epic Padmavat
(d) Ibn. Batuta in his Rehla

Ans. Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his epic Padmavat.

Q. The fiscal policy of the Sultanate was modelled on the theory of finance of the Haryfi School of Muslim jurists. From whom did the Sultans borrow this system?

- (a) The Mongols (b) The Caliphate
(c) The Ghaznavids (d) The Ghunds

Ans. The Ghaznavids.

Q. The provincial governors during the Sultanate period were designated as:

- (a) Wali (b) Muqti or muqtai
(c) Naib (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The administrative officer whose functions and duties are not matched properly is:

- (a) Wakil-i-Dar Controller of the royal household
- (b) Amir-i-Hajib Master of ceremonies at the Court
- (c) Akhurbek Superintendent of royal horses
- (d) Naib-i-Mulk, Deputy Prime Minister

Ans. Naib-i-Mulk, Deputy Prime Minister.

Q. The maximum number of Mongol invasions took place during the reign of

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans. Alauddin Khilji.

Q. The first Sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining land revenue was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khilji
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans. Alauddin Khilji

Q. Alauddin Khilji's market control system died instantaneously with his death because:

- (a) It was not based on the principle of demand and supply
- (b) The whole system was kept alive by the use of brute force
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Alauddin Khilji's successors had no will to continue the system

Ans. Both (a) and (b) above.

Q. Several types of iqta were granted during the Sultanate period. Which of the following was the most important iqta?

- (a) The administrative iqta in the form of military grant
- (b) Iqta-i-tamlik or iqta of appropriation
- (c) Iqta-i-istighlal or iqta of stipends
- (d) Iqta for charitable purposes (iqta-i-waaf)

Ans. The administrative iqta in the form of military grant.

Q. Which of the following was the most important contribution of Balban in the evolution of iqta system?

- (a) He instituted an inquiry into the terms and tenure of the iqta given to the Turkish soldiers in the Doab
- (b) The principle of hereditary iqta was completely rejected by him
- (c) He appointed a minister to watch and control the activities of the iqtidars
- (d) He defined the stated control over the iqtas

Ans. The principle of hereditary iqta was completely rejected by him.

Q. Which of the following fundamental changes in the iqta system was introduced by Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughluq?

- (a) He drew a line between the allotment of the revenues within an iqta for the personal income of the muqta and that for the payment of salaries to the troops placed under his charge
- (b) If more revenue was collected from the iqta than the maximum allowed for, it was normally to be sent to the royal exchequer

- (c) The muqta could appropriate out of his excess 4 to 10 per cent of the total amount of annual revenue at which his iqta was 'valued' of revenue and its disbursement within the iqta

Ans. He drew a line between the allotment of the revenues within an iqta for the personal income of the muqta and that for the payment of salaries to the troops placed under his charge.

Q. To curb hoarding and black-marketing Alauddin Khilji ordered that:

- (a) Land revenue should be collected in kind
- (b) Cultivators should sell the harvested crops on the field only
- (c) Merchants should sell all commodities in the open
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The Sultan who is said to have raised the land revenue to one-half of the produce, was:

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Khahi
- (c) Alauddin Khilji
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughluq

Ans. Alauddin Khilji.

Q. Why did Alauddin enjoin collection of land revenue in kind in lieu of cash?

- (a) It reduced the possibilities of misappropriation
- (b) It ensured collection against fluctuations in prices and helped him in his economic regulations or market control

- (c) It ensured the availability of food grains in the towns and helped him in his economic regulations or market control

- (d) It was conducive to prompt realisation of demand

Ans. It ensured the availability of food grains in the towns and helped him in his economic regulations or market control.

Q. What was the overall objective of the changes and reforms introduced by Alauddin in the agrarian system?

- (a) To reduce the atrocities of the iqtadars and revenue collectors on the peasants
- (b) To enrich his treasury with additional land revenue
- (c) To eliminate corruption from revenue administration
- (d) On political and military consideration

Ans. On political and military consideration.

Q. At the time of Alauddin Khilji's accession, the revenue department was notorious for corruption and bribery. Which of the following measures was not taken by him to eradicate corruption from the revenue department?

- (a) He raised the low salaries of the revenue officials
- (b) He inflicted drastic punishment whenever a man was charged with bribery or embezzlement
- (c) Examination of the accounts (bahi) of patwaris with a view to know the exact figures entered in the name of revenue collection
- (d) The barids (secret spies) were instructed to report every case of corrupt practices of revenue officials

- Ans. The barids (secret spies) were instructed to report every case of corrupt practices of revenue officials.
- Q. Sultan Mahmud Ghanavi ascended the throne of Ghazni in
- Ans. 998 A.D.
- Q. Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded the Sub-continent for
- Ans. 17 times
- Q. Mahmud Ghaznavi launched his first invasion of Indo-Pakistan in.....A.D.
- Ans. 1000
- Q. Mahmud's third expedition was directed against the ruler of Bhira
- Ans. Baji Rao.
- Q. Mahmud's fourth expedition was directed against Abul Fateh Daud who was the ruler of
- Ans. Multan
- Q. After conquering Multan, Sultan Mahmud appointed as the Governor of Multan.
- Ans. Sukhpal
- Q. Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked Gwalior in.....
- Ans. 1021
- Q. The first battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghouri and..... in....
- Ans. Prithvi Raj, 1191
- Q. The second battle of Tarain took place in.....
- Ans. 1192
- Q. Sultan Qutabuddin Aibak founded the..... Dynasty in Indo-Pakistan.

- Ans. Slave.
- Q. Sultan Qutabuddin Aibak died in.....when he fell from the horse while playing polo.
- Ans. 1210.
- Q. Chengiz Khan led an attack of Mongols on Indo-Pakistan in.....A.D.
- Ans. 1221
- Q. Balban suppressed the revolt of — in Bengal and appointed as governor.
- Ans. Tughni Khan, Bughre Khan
- Q. In 1290.....ascended the throne of Delhi.
- Ans. Jalal-ud-Din Khilji.
- Q. Malik Kafur was the favourite minister of.....
- Ans. Jalal-ud-Din Khilji.
- Q. Muhammad Tughluq shifted his capital to Daulatabad from.....
- Ans. Delhi
- Q. Ibne Batuta was a famous traveller from Africa. He was born at.....in.....
- Ans. Tangier, 1304
- Q. Ibn Batuta visited Indo-Pakistan in ...
- Ans. 1333.
- Q. Muhammad Tughluq was succeeded by:
- Ans. Firuz Shah Tughluq.
- Q. In which the year Taimr the leader of Chagtai Turks, invaded Indo-Pakistan _____ A.D..
- Ans. 1398.

Q. Which of the following was the greatest contribution of Alauddin Khilji in the field of agrarian administration?

- (a) He brought the peasants in direct relation with the State
- (b) He tried to curb and check the intermediaries
- (c) He was the first to introduce the system of measurement of land for the assessment of revenue
- (d) The records of the village accountants were audited

Ans. He was the first to introduce the system of measurement of land for the assessment of revenue.

Q. Which of the following agrarian measures was not taken by Ghiyasuddin Tughluq?

- (a) He discarded measurement in favour of sharing
- (b) The chiefs and headmen of villages were given back their perquisites
- (c) The basis of the demand by the government was to be *hasil* (actual recovery) with enough provision for crop failures
- (d) He made a large reduction in the scale of revenue fixed by Alauddin and brought it down to one-sixth of the gross produce

Ans. He made a large reduction in the scale of revenue fixed by Alauddin and brought it down to one-sixth of the gross produce

Q. Muhammad bin Tughluq created the Diwan-i-Kohi or department of agriculture primarily to:

- (a) Bring uncultivated land under cultivation by direct State management and financial support
- (b) Introduce state promoted irrigation

- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Improve irrigation and introduce superior crops

Ans. Introduce state promoted irrigation.

Q. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq attempted to improve agricultural production by:

- (a) Discarding the system of measurement of land for the assessment of land revenue
- (b) Encouraging the cultivators to bring the unreclaimed lands under the plough
- (c) Giving up the oppressive methods for the collection of land revenue
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The state-promoted canal irrigation system was initiated:

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Firuz Tughluq
- (d) Alauddin Khilji

Ans. Muhammad bin Tughluq

Q. The conquest of South India was completed during the reign of:

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Mubarak Shah Khilji

Ans. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq.

Q. The credit for completing the conquest of South India goes to:

- (a) Muhammad Jauna Khan
- (b) Jalaluddin Khan
- (c) Malik Kafur
- (d) Nusrat Khan

Ans. Muhammad Jauna Khan.

Q. Which of the following was not one of the revenue and agrarian measures of Firuz Tughluq?

- (a) He retained only four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran (kharaj, zakat, jeziah and khums)
- (b) He undertook revaluation of land to ascertain its assessment
- (c) Religious endowments which had reverted to the state under previous rulers were returned to the earlier holders or their descendants
- (d) He was generous in granting land to civil and military officers and in farming out land

Ans. He retained only four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran (kharaj, zakat, Jeziah and khums).

Q. The Sultan who first formulated the 'Famine Code' to provide relief to famine-affected people was:

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alaauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans. Muhammad bin Tughluq.

Q. The most learned medieval Muslim ruler who was well-versed in various branches of learning including astronomy, mathematic and medicine was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alaauddin Khilji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (d) Sikander Lodi

Ans. Muhammad bin Tughluq.

Q. Muhammad bin Tughluq's experiment of introducing token currency failed on account of:

- (a) Rejection of token coins by foreign merchants
- (b) Large-scale minting of spurious coins
- (c) Poor quality of token currency
- (d) Melting of token coins

Ans. Large-scale minting of spurious coins.

Q. What was Babur's mother tongue:

- (a) Persian
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Pushto
- (d) Turkish or Turki

Ans. Turkish or Turki.

QUESTIONS FROM PREVIOUS PAPERS (SULTANATE PERIOD)

Q. What is Hoysals?

Ans. A kingdom of South during Alauddin Khilji's period.

Q. What is Raja Tarangini?

Ans. It is a book on history of Kashmir written by Pandit Kachan.

Q. What is Kashak-i-Siri?

Ans. This was the name of the Palace of Alauddin.

Q. What is Iqta?

Ans. A piece of land granted by the ruler to some of his subjects for his services.

Q. Who was Malik Kafur?

Ans. He was a general of Alauddin Khilji.

Q. Who was Kaiqubad

Ans. He was a son of Bughra Khan.

Q. Who constructed Alai Darwaza?

Ans. Alauddin Khilji constructed it near Qutb Minar.

Q. What is Chachnama?

Ans. This is a book of history of Arab Conquest written by Hamid Kafi.

Q. What was Alar?

Ans. It was the Capital of Raja Jai Chand.

Q. Where is located Mathura and why it was famous?

Ans. It is the birth place of Lord Krishna. It is located between Delhi and Agra.

Q. What is Tabakat-i-Nasiri?

Ans. It is a book of history written by Minhaj-us-Siraj.

Amir Khusrau was a great Persian poet who flourished in the Sultanate period.

Q. Who was Tughril?

Ans. During Balban period he was governor of Bengal and he revolted against Balban.

Q. Who was Hazrat Bahauddin Zakiriya?

Ans. He was a great saint of Suhrawardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.

Q. Who was Sadi Muta?

Ans. He was a Saint of Jalaluddin Khilji period and executed on charges of political treason.

Q. What was Deogiri?

Ans. It was the capital of Raja Ram Chander Dev in Deccan. Later on it was conquered by Alauddin Khilji and named Daulatabad by Muhammad Tughlaq.

Q. Who was Jauna Khan?

Ans. Jauna Khan was the original name of Muhammad bin Tughluq.

Q. Who wrote "Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi"?

Ans. It is a book of history on Sayid Dynasty written by Yahya Sirhindi.

Q. Where is Uch and why it is famous?

Ans. It is a place near Bahawalpur district, it is famous because of Makhdoom Jahanian.

Q. Who wrote "Fatahat-i-Firuz Shahi"?

Ans. It was written by Firuz Shah Tughluq.

Q. Who was Shiqdar?

Ans. This was a revenue officer who managed a revenue division called Shiq.

Q. Who wrote "Fatawa-e-Jahandari"?

Ans. This was written by Zia-ud-Din Barhi.

Q. Who was the Shams Siraj-Atif?

Ans. The author of "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shah".

Q. What is Fuwaid-ul-Faud?

Ans. This is a book written by Amir Hasan Ala Sijzi about the talks of Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia.

Q. What is Amiri Tarb?

Ans. This is entertainment tax leased before the period of Firuz Shah Tughluq.

Q. Who was Shaikh Jamali?

Ans. He was the author of 'Siyar-ul-Arifin' and he was also the tutor of Sikandar Lodhi.

Q. What was the famous Forty?

Ans. This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltutmish who played important role in contemporary politics.

Q. Why Panipat is famous?

Ans. This is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground. First between Babar against Ibrahim Lodhi in 1520. Second was between Bairam against Hemu in 1556. The third was between Ahmad Shah Abdali versus Marhata leaders in 1761.

Q. Who was Khawaja Mocenuddin Ajmeri?

Ans. He was a great saint of Chishti sect of Islamic Mysticism.

Q. Who was Firdausi?

Ans. He wrote Shahnama, and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Q. Who was Bhaghat Kabir?

Ans. He was founder of Bhakti movement, and flourished in 15th century.

Q. What is Masjid Jamat Khana?

Ans. This is the name of a mosque located in the Khangah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia at Delhi.

Q. What is Jainism?

Ans. This is a religious movement started by Mahavirs

Q. Who was Khusro Khan?

Ans. Khusro Khan was low born Hindu who became the governor of Deccan.

Q. Who wrote "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi"?

Ans. This was written by Zia-ud-Din Bami.

Q. Who was Qutbuddin Aibak?

Ans. He was a great commander of Muhammad Ghouri who laid the foundation of slave Dynasty.

Q. Who was Ghari Malik?

Ans. This was the original name of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq.

Q. What is Daulatabad?

Ans. Deogiri was given the name of Daulatabad by Muhammad Tughluq.

Q. Who was Malik Ayaz?

Ans. Ayaz was a favourite slave of king Mahmud of Ghazni.

Q. What was Khandesh?

Ans. This was the name of a small kingdom during Sultanate period.

Q. Who was Subuktigin?

Ans. He was ruler of Ghazni. He ruled Ghazni from 977 to 997.

Q. Who was Bakhtiar Khilji?

Ans. He was a celebrated slave of Mahmud Ghaznavi. He conquered Bengal.

Q. Where is located Tarain, why it is famous?

Ans. Tarain is located 14 miles away from Thanesar. It is now called Tarqware and is famous for the battles of Tarain.

Q. Who was Ibni-i-Batuta?

Ans. He was a famous African Traveller who stayed in the court of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq for several years. He travelled over the quarter part of the then world from China to India.

Q. What is Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque?

Ans. This is the name of a mosque built by Qutbuddin Aibak near Qutub Minar at Delhi.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Islam was introduced in India by

- (a) The Arabs (b) The Turks
(c) The Mughals (d) None of them

Ans. The Arabs.

2. Prithivi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 A.D. at Thanesar by

- (a) Muhammad Bin Qasim (b) Mahmud Ghaznavi.
(c) Muhammad Ghouri. (d) None of above.

Ans. Muhammad Ghouri

3. Qutab Minar of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hall-mark of the empire of

- (a) The Arabs (b) The Afghans
(c) The Turks (d) None of the above

Ans. The Turks.

4. Ibne Batuta was at the court of

- (a) Sultan Allauddin Khilji
(b) Babar
(c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(d) Shahanshah Akbar

Ans. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

5. The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by

- (a) Sikandar Lodhi. (b) Babur
(c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan

Ans. Sikandar Lodhi

6. The Lodhi dynasty was founded by

- (a) Sikandar (b) Bahlol

- (c) Ibrahim (d) None of the above

Ans. Bahlol

7. "Fuwa'id-ul-Fau'd" was compiled by

- (a) Amir Khusrau (b) Amir Hasan Ala Sujzi
(c) Mujaddid Alif Sani (d) Mulla Shah Badakhshani

Ans. Amir Hasan Ala Sujzi

8. The Sayyis Dynasty was founded by

- (a) Khizar Khan (b) Mubarak Shah
(c) Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz
(d) Kaikubad.

Ans. Khizar Khan

9. The Buland Darwaza is situated at

- (a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Kalpi (d) Fatehpur Sikri

Ans. Fatehpur Sikri.

10. Arhri Din ka Jhaunpra was

- (a) A Tomb (b) Mosque
(c) A Khanqah (d) Court of Derwesh Sultan.

Ans. A Mosque

11. "Futuh-ul-Buldan" was written by

- (a) Nizamuddin Ahmad
(b) Shaikh Nurul Haq
(c) Allama Al-Buladhuri
(d) Mir Muhammad Masum.

Ans. Futuh-ul-Buldan was written by Allama Al-Buladhuri.

12. Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of

- (a) Chishtia order. (b) Suharwardi order
(c) Qadiriya order. (d) Naqshbundi order.

Ans. Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia order.

13. Sultan Nasiruddin Khusrau Khan had his origin in the dynasty of

- (a) The Slaves (b) The Khiljis
(c) The Tughluqs (d) None of those

Ans. None of these

14. Bagh-i-Dilkusha was a

- (a) A garden (b) A moral tale
(c) A romantic poem (d) A powerful drama

Ans. Bagh-i-Dilkusha was a garden

15. Battle of Chausa was fought in _____

- (a) 1027 (b) 1220
(c) 1539 (d) 1610

Ans. 1539

16. Ray Tarangini was

- (a) Form of Dance (b) A book
(c) Court dancer (d) Female Musician

Ans. Ray Tarangini was a book.

17. One of the earliest coming Saints to India was

- (a) Hazrat Bu Ali Qalandar
(b) Hazrat Shah Rukn-i-Alam
(c) Kh. Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki

(d) Shah Ismail Bokhari

Ans. Kh. Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki.

18. Ahmadnagar State was ruled by

- (a) Adil Shahi (b) Nizam Shahi
(c) Imad Shahi (d) Burid Shahi

Ans. By Nizam Shahi.

19. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic caliph

- (a) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(b) Abul Malik bin Manwar
(c) Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik
(d) Hazrat Umar

Ans. Walid bin Abdul Malik.

20. Hazrat Ali Hajveri (Popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bux) belonged to

- (a) Chishtia order (b) Suharwardi order
(c) Qadiri order. (d) None of them

Ans. Soharwardi order.

21. "Fatawa-i-Jahandari" was written by

- (a) Abul-Fazl (b) Shams Siraj Afif
(c) Ziauddin Barani (d) Ibne Batuta

Ans. Ziauddin Barani.

22. Alauddin Khilji conquered Deogiri in

- (a) 1926 (b) 1306
(c) 1316 (d) 1310

Ans. 1306

23. In a battle near Peshawar Jaijpal was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazani in

- (a) 988 (b) 1004
(c) 1001 (d) 1025

Ans. 1001.

24. Prithvi Raj the ruler of Delhi and Ajmer was defeated by

- (a) Mahmud of Ghazna
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Zahiruddin Babur
(d) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghouri

Ans. Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghouri.

25. "Afzal-ul-Fuwaid" was compiled by

- (a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Amir Khusrau
(c) Nizamuddin Aulia (d) Shaikh Saleem Chishti

Ans. Amir Khusrau

26. At the time of Muslim invasion of 712 A.D. Babul was protected by

- (a) Jats and Meds
(b) Brahmans and the Rajputs
(c) Troops of Brahmanabad
(d) Pirates of Daible

Ans. Pirates of Daible

27. Alaptigin founded the Ghaznavi dynasty in

- (a) 958 (b) 960

- (c) 961 (d) 962

Ans. 962

28. The first expedition of Mahmud Ghaznavi was undertaken against

- (a) Towns of the Khyber Pass
(b) Bija Rao ruler of Bhera
(c) Muslim ruler of Multan
(d) Anand Pal

Ans. (a) Towns of the Khyber Pass

29. Jai Chand was defeated in 1194 A.D. by

- (a) Qutbuddin Aibak (b) Muhammad Ghouri
(c) Mahmud II (d) None of the above

Ans. Muhammad Ghouri.

30. On his accession to the throne Iltutmish had to fight against

- (a) Tajuddin Yalduz (b) Jalaluddin Shah
(c) Bakhtiar Qubacha (d) Prithvi Raj Chohan

Ans. Tajuddin Yalduz

31. The Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque was built by

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firuz Shah Tughluq.

Ans. Iltutmish.

32. Who contributed largely in the spread of Islam in Bengal?

- (a) Shahabuddin Suharwardi
(b) Sheikh Zahoor-ul-Islam

- (c) Sheikh Tabrezi

- (d) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya

Ans. Shahab-ud Din Suharwardi.

33. "Tabqat-e-Nasiri" was written by

- (a) Ghulam Yahya Ahmad (b) Hassan Nizami
(c) Ain-ul-Mulk Multan (d) Minhaj-us-Siraj

Ans. Minhaj-us-Siraj

34. The Alai Darwaza is situated at

- (a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Kalpi (d) Fatehpur Sikri

Ans. Delhi

35. Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of

- (a) Qadiraya order (b) Suharwardia order
(c) Firdausiya order (d) Chishtia order

Ans. Chishtia order

36. "Muntakhib-ul-Tawarikh" was written by

- (a) Abul-al-Fazal
(b) Mullah Abdul Qadir Bidayuni
(c) Sheikh Noor-ul-Haq
(d) Mullah Abdul Hakim Sialkoti.

Ans. Mullah Abdul Qadir Bidayuni.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF MUGHAL

RULE

24 Feb 1483

BABUR (1483-1530)

1494 First

- ✓ 1483 Babur was born at Andijan on 24th February
- ✓ 1496 Babur led expedition to Samarkand for the first time
- ✓ 1498 Babur captured Farghana 1498 Farghan
- ✓ 1501 Babur recaptured Samarkand 1501 Samarkand
- ✓ 1504 Babur captured Kabul 1504 Kabul
- ✓ 1510 Babur defeated Shaibani Khan 1510 Shaibani
- ✓ 1512 Ubaid Ullah defeated Babur 1512 Ubaid-
- (1505-1524) Babur's five attacks on Indo-Pakistan
- ✓ 1526 First battle of Panipat on April 21 1526
- ✓ 1527 Battle of Kanwah Kanwah 1527
- ✓ 1528 Battle of Chanderi 1528 Chanderi
- ✓ 1529 Battle of Ghagra 1529 Ghagra
- 1530 Death of Babur 1530 death PKC6D

HUMAYUN (1530-1556)

1530-1556

- ✓ 1508 Humayun was born Born 1508
- ✓ 1530 Succeeded to throne Throne
- ✓ 1531 Expedition of Kalinjar
- ✓ 1532 Battle of Dowrah and Siege of Chunar
- ✓ 1533 War against Afghans
- ✓ 1535 War with Bahadur Shah
- (1537-40) Wars with Sher Khan 1537-40

- 1539 Battle of Chausa 28 June 1539 Chausa (28)
- 1540 Battle of Kanauj 17th May 1540 Kanauj (17)
- (1540-55) Humayun's Period of Exile 1540-55
- ✓ 1556 Death of Humayun 1556

SHER SHAH SURI AND HIS SUCCESSORS (1540-1556)

1540-1556

- ✓ 1563 Sher Shah was born at Bajwara - Hoshyarpur
- ✓ 1472 Sher Khan joined service as Bihar ruler
- ✓ 1522 Sher Khan joined service of Babur 1527 Babur
- ✓ 1527 Sher Khan left the Mughal Court 1528
- ✓ 1528 Sher Khan defeated Jalal Khan and Mahmud Shah
- ✓ 1534 Wars with Humayun (1537-40)
- ✓ 1539 Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa
- 1540 Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Kanauj
- ✓ 1542 Conquest of Malwa 1542
- ✓ 1543 Conquest of Raisin 1543
- ✓ 1543 Conquest of Jodhpur 1543
- ✓ 1545 Conquest of Kalinjar 1545
- ✓ 1545 Death of Sher Shah (May 22) May 22-1545
- (1545-53) Islam Shah ruled the throne of Delhi 1545-1553
- (1553-57) Muhammad Adil 1553-57

AKBAR THE GREAT (1556 - 1605)

- ✓ 1542 Akbar was born at Amarkot 1542
- ✓ 1556 Crowned as being on 14th Feb 1556
- ✓ 1556 Second Battle of Panipat 1556

- ✓ 1558 End of Sur Dynasty
- (1556-60) Regency of Bairam Khan 1556-60
- (1560-62) The Petticoat government
- ✓ 1561 Conquest of Malwa 1561
- 1564 Conquest of Gondwana
- 1568 Conquest of Chittor
- 1569 Conquest of Ranthambhor
- 1570 Conquest of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer
- 1573 Conquest of Gujarat
- 1576 Conquest of Bengal
- ✓ 1581 Din-i-Elahi 1581
- 1585 Conquest of Kabul
- 1586 Conquest of Kashmir
- 1591 Conquest of Sindh and Balochistan.
- 1595 Conquest of Qandhar.
- 1600 Conquest of Ahmednagar and Asirgarh.
- 1602 Abul Fazl murdered by Bir Singh Bundela.
- 1605 Akbar died of diarrhoea

JAHANGIR (1605-27)

- 1569 Jahangir was born to Jodha Bai 1569
- 1586 Jahangir married to daughter of Bhagwan Das
- 1601 Jahangir revolted against Akbar 1601-
- ✓ 1605 Jahangir ascended the Mughal throne 1605
- 1606 Revolt of Prince Khusrau 1606
- 1615 Conquest of Mewar

- (1610-26) War with Ahmednagar
- 1620 Conquest of Kistwar
- 1622 Secession of Qandhar
- 1623 Rebellion of Shah Jahan.
- 1626 Revolt of Mahabat Khan
- 1627 Jahangir died near Rajore

SHAH JAHAN (1628-58)

- 1592 Shah Jahan born to Balmati Jodha Bai at Lahore 1592
- 1607 Shah Jahan granted Mansab of 8000 zat and 5000 sawar
- 1610 Shah Jahan captured fort of Kangra
- 1628 Shah Jahan ascended the throne
- (1630-32) Famine of Gujarat, Khandesh and Deccan
- 1632 War with Portuguese
- (1636-44) Aurangzeb's first Viceroyalty of Deccan
- (1653-58) Aurangzeb's second Viceroyalty of Deccan
- 1653 Loss of Qandhar
- 1658 War of succession between four sons of Shah Jahan viz Aurangzeb, Dara, Shuja and Murad
- 1658 Aurangzeb was crowned Emperor of India
- (1658 - 66) Detention of Shah Jahan in Agra
- 1666 Death of Shah Jahan

AURANGZEB ALAMGIR (1658-1707)

- (1636-44) Aurangzeb's first Viceroyalty of Deccan
- (1653-58) Aurangzeb's second Viceroyalty of Deccan
- 1658 War of succession

1659	Accession to Mughal throne
1672	Revolt of Satnamis
1672	Afridis rose in revolt.
1679	Annexation of Mewar
1681	Submission of Mewar
1686	Conquest of Bijapur
1687	Conquest of Golkonda
1707	Death of Aurangzeb

SUCCESSORS OF AURANGZEB

- ✓(1707-12) Bahadur Shah
- ✓(1712-13) Jahandar Shah
- ✓(1713-19) Farrukh Siyar
- (Feb-June 1719) Rafi-ud-Darajat
- (June to Sept. 1719) Rafi-ud-Daulah
- ✓(1719-1748) Muhammad Shah
- 1739 Nadir Shah's invasion of India
- (1748-1754) Ahmad Shah
- (1754-1759) Alamgir II
- (1759-1806) Shah Alam II
- 1762 Third Battle of Panipat 1762
- (1806-1837) Akbar II
- (1837-1857) Bahadur Shah II

INDO-PAKISTAN AT THE TIME OF BABAR'S INVASION

- ✓(i) Babar was the founder of Mughal Emperor. He conquered Indo-Pakistan in 1526.
- (ii) At the period, when he conquered Indo-Pakistan, five Muslims and Pagans (Hindus) exercised royal authority.
- (iii) The important independent states of Northern India were Delhi, Gujarat, Malva, Bengal, Mewar, Khandesh, Punjab, Sindh and Kashmir.
- At the time of Babar's invasion, Ibrahim Lodhi was the Sultan of Delhi. It was Muslim State.
- The second Muslim State was Gujarat. Sultan Mahmood Muzaffar Shah II was the ruler of Gujarat.
- Malva was also a Muslim State and Sultan Mahmood II was the ruler of Malva.
- Bengal was also an important Muslim State and governed by the Hussain Shahi.
- Mewar was the important Hindu State and ruled by Rana Sangram who was a hero of hundred fights.
- The Punjab was a part of the Delhi Sultanate had practically become independent in the beginning of the 16th century. Daulat Khan Lodhi, a relative of Ibrahim Lodhi was the Governor of this province.
- Khandesh was one of the independent state at the time of Babar's invasion. Miran Muhammad was the ruler of this kingdom.
- Sindh and Kashmir were also independent states but they were not so important for the invaders.
- Two southern states were also important, they were

Bahmani kingdom and the Vijaynagar empire.

Although India was divided politically but it was united culturally. It was Bhakti Movement which brought the Muslims and Hindus closer to each other.

The most important work of the Bhakti Movement was the growth of vernacular literature. The great Sanskrit works. Mahabharata and Rayatarangni were translated into Persian.

Artillery was brought into Indo-Pakistan for the first time by Babar.

vernacular literature

ZAHIR-UD-DIN BABAR

Babar reached Indo-Pakistan in 1526, and stayed here for four years only. *4 years*

Babar raided Indo-Pakistan in 1526, the Sultanate of Delhi which was ruled over by Lodhi dynasty.

Babar was descended from Timur, a Chaghtai Turk, on his father's side and from Chengiz Khan, a Mongol, on his mother's side. *24 Feb 1483 Born*

Babar was born on February 24, 1483 at Andijan, the capital of Farghan, a small principality in Central Asia. His original name was Zahiruddin Muhammad, but in his early life, he began to be known as Babar, his pet name, a Turkish word which means a tiger.

Two personalities played a vital role in his early years, one was his tutor, Sheikh Majid and other was his maternal grandmother, Aisan Daulat Begum. From former he learnt Persian, Arabic, Turki and the art of composing poems and from the latter he learnt the lessons of courage and self-reliance.

Babar's father, Umar Sheikh Mirza who was the ruler of Farghana died in June, 1494. *June 1494*

He ruled his Kingdom at the age of eleven. *1496*

In 1496, Babar attacked Samarkand but could not succeed. *1497*

In 1497, he conquered Samarkand in his second attempt.

He lost Samarkand just after hundred days, due to illness and a revolt in Farghana. *100 days*

He lost Farghana for Samarkand and Samarkand for Farghana.

- He captured Farghana in 1498 only to lose it again in 1500.
- ✓ • In 1501, he conquered Samarkand but same year he was defeated by Shaibbani Khan, and lost Samarkand again.
- ✓ • The years from 1502 to 1504, were the hardest days in the life of Babar.
- ✓ • Try to his luck, he bade farewell to Farghana, and occupied Hindukush and Kabul in 1504.
- ✓ • In this era, he gained the title 'Padsha' which was never obtained by his ancestors.
- ✓ • The Shah of Persia helped Babar and he conquered Samarkand in 1513. *Samarkand 1513*
- ✓ • In 1519, he conquered Bajaur and Behra, but soon left them and returned to Kabul. In 1519, he made second attack to Indo-Pakistan and advanced upto Peshawar, but due to Badakhshan he had to go back.
- ✓ • In 1520, it was his third expedition and succeeded and proceeded to Sialkot.
- In 1524, he led his fourth expedition by giving an open invitation from Daulat Khan Lodhi who did not have good terms with Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi, and returned to Kabul.
- In 1525, he made his fifth expedition with the determination to conquer Indo-Pakistan, due to Daulat Khan's occupation on the whole Punjab.
- The first battle of Panipat was fought between Babar and Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi on April 21, 1526, in which Ibrahim was defeated bitterly.
- The first battle of Panipat is considered to be one of the most significant battles in the history of Indo-Pakistan.
- Babar laid the foundation of Mughal rule in Indo-Pakistan by defeating and killing Ibrahim Lodhi in the

battle of Panipat.

✓ It was Babar who introduced gun powder in the battle in Indo-Pakistan first time.

✓ Babar became the king of Delhi but not the king of the whole Indo-Pakistan.

✓ In 1527, after capturing Delhi, Babar came into conflict with Rana Sangha of Mewar and he defeated Rana who narrowly escaped.

✓ He met the Afghans in the battle of Gogra in 1529 and inflicted a crushing defeat on them. Nasrat Shah was forced to make peace with the Mughal emperor. Thus as a result of three battles Babar became the master of the whole of Northern Indo-Pakistan from Kabul to Bengal.

✓ His son, Humayun fell ill in 1530 and when his condition became serious, Babar took a vow and offered his life, if God would grant his son recovery from illness. Humayun soon recovered and Babar fell ill which took him away from this land of living to the land of eternal peace.

✓ Babar's autobiography is known as 'Tuzk-i-Babar' or 'Memoirs of Babar' is the best of its kind. It is also known as 'Babar Nama'. In his Memoirs Babar has given a minute account of His own life which will remain for all times a first rate authority in the history of his reign.

✓ Babar has earned the title 'Prince of Autobiographers'. *Turki*

✓ Babar's Memoirs were first written in Turki. In the time of Akbar it was translated into Persian by Abdur Rehman Khan-i-Khana and later into English by Erskin, Beveridge.

Babar's Memoirs Translated in Persian during Akbar by Abdur Rakin Khan-e-Kh.

HUMAYUN AND SHER SHAH

- ✓ • After four days of Babur's death, Humayun ascended the throne on December 30, 1530. Dec 30, 1530
- ✓ • The Khalifah Nizamuddin Ali Muhammad nominated his own candidate Sayyid Mahdi Khawaja, Babur's brother-in-law and husband of Khanzada Begum.
- ✓ • In August 1532, Humayun had to led his first expedition against Afghans who under Sultan Mahmud Lodhi threatened his position in the East, but were defeated in the battle of Derdrah.
- Humayun occupied the fort of Mandu in April 1535. Bahadur Shah, the opponent fled away to Champanir.
- In 1535 conquering Ahmadabad and Canbay, Humayun, occupied the whole Gujarat and no doubt it was his great achievement.
- Humayun was defeated by Afghans at the battle of Qanauj in May 1540.

SHER SHAH

Hasan Sur
Father

4 wives 1st wife

• Sher Shah was a man of humble origin. His original name was Farid. He was born at Bajwara near Hoshiarpur in 1472. His father Hasan Sur was in the service of a big Jagirdar of Hoshiarpur. Hasan had four wives and Farid was from his first wife.

✓ • Sher Shah spent his childhood at Shahsram (Bihar).

• Abbas Sarwani was the author of Tariki-i-Sher Shahi.

✓ • Sher Shah served Bahar Khan Lohani, an independent ruler of Bihar in 1522. 1522

✓ • By killing a tiger, his master gave him the title 'Sher Khan'.

✓ • In 1527, Sher Khan went to Agra and took service under Babur.

✓ • In 1528, he left the Mughal service.

• After the death of Babur Khan, his widow, Dadu Bibi appointed him the Deputy Governor of Bihar.

✓ • On the death of Dadu Bibi, Sher Khan became the virtual ruler of Bihar in 1529. 1529

✓ • In 1530, Sher Khan captured the important fortress of Chunar.

✓ • By negotiating with the widow of Taj Khan the ruler of Chunar, he married with Lad Malika and got passion of the Govt. That was the first cause which brought him into conflict with the Mughals.

✓ • In 1531, Humayun recaptured the Chunar.

✓ • In 1534, Jalal Khan, the son of Bahar Khan fought with Sher Khan, but was badly defeated, at Surajgarh.

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- In 1533, a treaty was passed between Sher Khan and Humayun that Sher Khan would retain Chunar on the condition to send his son in Mughal expedition against Bahadur Shah.
- Sher Khan defeated the forces of Bengal in the battle of Surajgarh in 1534.
- Sher Khan, in 1537 again invaded Bengal and reached the gate of Gaur, and conquered the East part.
- Sher Shah made a plan to take the lion in the net and succeeded to defeat Humayun at Chausa in June 1539. It was a great victory and now assumed the title of Shah.
- Humayun was again defeated in the battle of Qanauj in May 1540.
- Hadier Mirza was the author of "Tarikh-i-Rashidi".
- He sought shelter with Rana Parsad at Amorkot. A great Mughal Emperor Akbar was born here on November 23, 1542 A.D.
- Sher Shah built a strong fort (Rohtas) in Punjab at Jehlem.
- Sher Shah suppressed the rebellion of Khizr Khan, the Governor of Bengal in 1541 A.D.
- He conquered Malwa by the end of 1542 A.D.
- In 1543, Sher Shah fought against Puran Mal of Raisin and occupied the country after a tough battle.
- Sher Shah died on May 22, 1545, from an accidental explosion of gun powder.
- His whole empire was divided into 47 Sarkars (divisions).
- Sher Shah is entitled to the honour of establishing the

- reformed system of currency which lasts throughout the Mughal period and was maintained by the East India Company upto 1835 and it is also the basis of existing British Currency.
- Sher Shah built Grand Trunk Road and connected the important place G T road running from Sonargoan in East Bengal to Rohtas in the West Punjab. It passed through Agra, Delhi and Lahore.
 - Sher Shah constructed at least 1700 Sarais. Every Sarai consisted of two quarters, one for Hindus and the other for Muslims.
 - Jalal Khan son of Sher Shah was his successor who ascended the throne in 1545 under the title of Islam Shah. He died after a reign of nine years.
 - After the death of Sher Shah and disturbing state of affairs encouraged Humayun to invade Indo-Pakistan. He occupied Lahore in 1555. In July 1555, he restored his old Kingdom and entered his old capital with victory.
 - After restoration, Humayun could not enjoy the fruits of his life long struggles. He died on January 24, 1556.

THE GREAT AKBAR

- On the death of Humayun, Akbar was just thirteen years old and was given throne on 14th February, 1556. His guardian Bairam Khan who was a great asset to Akbar, was appointed as his regent.
- A battle between Bairam Khan and Himu, the Hindu Minister of Adil Shah was fought in the historic field of Panipat in November 1556 and Himu the most formidable enemy of Akbar was safely removed. It was a second battle of Panipat.
- Sikandar Sur one of the claimants was defeated by Akbar and died in 1569.
- Muhammad Adil Shah also met his death during fight with the king of Bengal in 1557.
- During 1558-60, Akbar conquered Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur.
- Bairam Khan was a Turkoman by birth and his faith was Shia.
- The period of Bairam Khan's regency was from 1556 to 1560. He was dismissed from his office early in 1560 by Akbar and was ordered to proceed on a pilgrimage to Makkha. On his way, he was killed by an Afghan at Patan in Gujarat.
- After the death of Bairam Khan, Akbar could not take fully charge of the government due to the influence of his foster mother and her son Adam Khan. This period is called Petticoat Government which lasts two years from 1560 to 1562.
- Khan Zaman, an Uzbek leader of Jaunpur raised the standard of revolt in 1565.

- In 1584, Salim (Jahangir) the eldest son of Akbar was married to the daughter of Raja Bhagwan Das of Jaipur.
- Malwa was conquered by defeating Baz Bahadur, the ruler of Malwa in 1561.
- Akbar captured the fort of Chitor in 1567.
- In 1572, Akbar personally marched against Gujarat and conquered it.
- In 1573, he captured Surat.
- He defeated Mirza in a battle near Ahmadabad in September, 1573.
- Sulayman Karrani, who was enjoying the whole authority of Bengal made friendly relations with Akbar but his son Daud revolted against Akbar was defeated in 1574, and went out from Patna and Hajipur.
- In 1575, a decisive battle was fought at Tukaroi in Orissa, and Daud was defeated.
- Daud was killed near Rajmahal in July 1576.
- In 1580, Muzafar Khan Turbati was appointed governor of Bengal after the death of Khan-i-Jahan.
- In 1581, Akbar himself led the expedition to Kabul against Muhammad Hakim who retreated and pursued to Kabul.
- Akbar annexed Kashmir to his empire in 1586.
- Akbar annexed Qandahr to the Mughal empire in 1595.
- In 1590, Akbar deputed Abdur Rehman for the conquest of Sindh, the kingdom of Thatta was under Mirza Zani. The latter was defeated and forced to surrender in 1591.
- In 1591, Akbar conquered Balochistan
- The great enemy of Akbar, Khakan died in 1598.

- In 1593, Akbar sent a vast army under the command of Prince Murad and Khan-i-Khanan Abdur Rahim who besieged Ahmadnagar.
- But Chand Sultana, a princess daughter of Hussain Nizam stood against them but killed by her own officers and the city was annexed to the Mughal Empire in August 1600 A.D.
- The crowning victory of Akbar was the capture of famous fortress of Asirgarh, in 1601.
- Akbar became the master of the whole of Hindustan by the year 1602. His empire extended from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal and from the Himalayas to the Narmada.
- Akbar's two sons, Murad and Daniyal died as a result of excessive drinking.
- Prince Salim revolted against Akbar and in 1601 assumed the royal title and founded an independent kingdom at Allahabad.
- Bir Sing Bundela, a robber chief who was engaged by Salim in 1602, killed Abul Fazal, the most trusted friend and counselor of Akbar.
- Akbar died of diarrhoea in the autumn of 1605.
- Akbar was no doubt, an autocrat but his autocracy did not imply irresponsibility.
- Akbar was the head of the administration and there were nine main departments in the Mughal Government:
- Finance (under the Diwan)
- The Military, Pay and Accounts Office, (under the Mir Bakshi)

- The Imperial Household (under the Khan-i-Saman)
- Judicial (under the Chief Qazi known as the Qazi-ul-Quzzat)
- Religious endowments and charitable grants (under the Sadr-i-Sudur)
- Censorship of Public Morals (under the Muhtasib)
- Artillery (under the Mir Atish or Darogha-i-Topkhana)
- Intelligence and Post (under the Darogha-i-Dak Chowk)
- Mint (under its own Darogha).
- The Diwan was the chief executive officer from the 9th year of Akbar's reign.
- In the Akbar's government, there were fifteen provinces, namely Agra, Delhi, Ajmer, Allahabad, Ahmadabad (Gujarat), Oudh, Lahore, Bengal, Multan and Kabul. Each Subah was placed in charge of a Sobahdar who was officially known as the Sipahsalar or Nazim.
- Akbar's Imperial Army had four important divisions, namely infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy.
- The crowning achievement of the Great Mughal Akbar was the reorganization of the land revenue system.
- Akbar was a staunch Sunni Muslim, he continued his life as an orthodox Muslim till 1578, when a great change came over his mind.
- Akbar learnt toleration from his mother and his tutor Abdul Latif penetrated liberal views in his mind which moulded the catholicity of his temperament and ideas.
- The sixteenth century was a century of religious revival in the history of the world. This century produced Kabir, Nanak and Chaitanya great reformers who taught

the cult of love and one great truth — the brotherhood of man. The teachings of these reformers made a deep impression on the mind of Akbar.

- The Mahadavi movement was based on the belief that at the close of a millenium a Messiah or redeemer of the sins of mankind would come upon the earth. In the sub-continent, this movement was started by Sayyid Muhammad of Jaunpur who proclaimed himself to be the promised Mahdi.
- The Rashni movement started in Afghanistan.
- Akbar wanted to make a religion to suit his political needs and therefore to be acceptable to his subjects professing various creeds, in his anxiety to substitute one creed for many, he was led to adopt an eclecticism that found expression in the Din-i-Ilahi.
- Akbar constructed Ibadat Khana or House for prayers at Fatehpur Sikri with a view to discussing philosophical and theological questions.
- In June, 1579, Akbar displaced the Chief Imam of Jama-i-Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri and himself read the Khutba from the Pulpit.
- In September, 1579, Akbar issued a decree known as Mehazir or Infallibility Decree. It was meant to make the Akbar the Supreme Judge or Mujahid or Imam-i-Adil.
- Din-i-Ilahi was promulgated in 1582.
- The Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama were written by Abul Fazal.
- The first Portuguese mission came to Mughal court in 1580 under Roudaif Aquviva and father Monsefrate.
- The second Portuguese mission came to Akbar's court

in 1590.

- The Tabakat-i-Akbari was written by Nizamuddin Ahmad.
- The Muntakab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Badayuni.
- Akbar abolished Jizya and Pilgrim taxes.
- He prohibited of sati and child marriage.
- He believed in Sulh-i-Kul (universal toleration).

NURUDDIN MUHAMMAD JAHANGIR

- ✓ On the eighth day of his father he proclaimed twelve ordinances popularly called the rules of conduct (Dasturul-Amal). *Jahangir*
- ✓ In March, 1606 A.D. he celebrated the first Nauroz of his reign.
- Khusru was son of Jahangir, nephew of Man Singh and son-in-law of Aziz Koka. He revolted against his father just after five years of Jahangir's reign.
- The Sikh Guru, Arjon, supported Khusru and was sentenced to death.
- Shah Abbas was the king of Persia.
- Khusru died in the prison in 1622 A.D.

Noor Jahan

Mirza Ghiyas Beg 1611 May

- Her actual name was Mehr-un-Nisa. Her father was Mirza Ghiyas Beg. At first, she was married with Ali Kuli Khan surnamed Sher Afghan.
- ✓ Ladli Begum, she was the daughter of Mehr-un-Nisa and Sher Afghan. *Ladli Begum*
- ✓ Jahangir married Mehr-un-Nisa in May 1611, and was given the title of Noor Jahan (light of the world).
- ✓ Noor Jahan invented the (attar of rose) for which she is remembered even to the present day. *Attar of Rose*
- ✓ Ladli Begum was married with Jahangir's son Shahryar. *1615 18 years*
- ✓ Noor Jahan died in 1645, giving 18 years company to her husband Jahangir.
- ✓ Amar Sing son of Rana Partap was the King of Mewar.

- ✓ Prince Khurram defeated Amar Sing and occupied Mewar in 1631.
- Prince Khurram was given the title of Shah Jahan.
- The crowning success of Jahangir was the capture of Kangra in the Punjab.
- Shah Jahan revolted against Jahangir but was defeated in the battle of Biliochpur in March 1623.
- Shah Jahan soon made himself the master of Bengal and Bihar. But soon, he had to surrender to his father for forgiveness.
- ✓ Malik Ambar, the able minister who was an Abyssinian by birth and Deccani by adoption was the most remarkable figure of Ahmad Nagar.

Mahabat Khan: Zaman Beg

His real name was Zaman Beg. He was commander of imperialist forces that defeated Prince Khurram in the battle of Biliochpur. *Biliochpur*

Prince Pervaz:

- He was the son of Jahangir who was sent to the expedition against the Raja Mewar along with Mahabat Khan, Abdullah Khan, Asif Khan and Jaffar Beg. But these all proved fruitless.

Khawaja Umar Naqshbandi:

- The person with whose son the daughter of Mahabat Khan was betrothed.
- Jahangir is commonly called as the "Prince of Artists" for his love of paintings. *Jahangir*

SHAH JAHAN

Shah Jahan ascended to the throne in Feb 1628 under the title of Abul Muzaffar Shahabuddin Muhammad Sahib Qiran-i-Sani Shah Jahan Padshah Ghazi.

Arjumand Banu Begum popularly known as Mumtaz Mahal was married to Shah Jahan in 1612.

Mumtaz Mahal was the daughter of Asaf Khan.

Mumtaz died in 1630.

Taj Mahal in memory of Mumtaz Mahal was built up on the bank of Jamna.

1632 Qasim Khan attacked the Portuguese and after the seize of few months they were completely routed.

Famine occurred from 1630 to 1632.

Shah Jahan's policy of Deccan had religious and political motives.

The forty years struggle was settled during Shah Jahan's period.

Shah Jahan set his heart on Central Asian territories.

Shah Jahan fell ill in 1657 and this resulted into fratricidal war.

Dara Shuja Murad and Aurangzeb fell out among one another.

Aurangzeb came out triumphant in this war.

He constructed Taj Mahal, Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas in the Delhi fort.

Jam-i-Masjid and the Moti Masjid at Agra were famous throughout the world.

Peacock throne is a conspicuous Gamble of Shah Jahan's love for splendor.

AURANGZEB ALAMGIR

Aurangzeb proclaimed himself the emperor of Delhi in 1658 1658

- ✓ He ascended on the throne of Delhi on 5th June 1659 under the title of Abul Muzaffar Mohiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir Padshah Ghazi.
- ✓ Aurangzeb's struggle with Ahoms came out in the form of a treaty of peace between Ahoms and imperialists.
- Mir Juma was instrumental to bring success to Mughals against Ahoms.
- Ajmal Khan and Khushal Khan fought bravely against Mughals, however in 1674 most of the tribes were won over by Mughals.
- Muslims believed Aurangzeb as Zinda Pir.
- Jats of Mathura rose in revolt in 1669.
- Champat Rai, ruler of Bundel Khand came into conflict with Aurangzeb. However he committed suicide to save himself from imprisonment.
- Chhatrasal, son of Champat Rai after his father's death defied the Mughals and won several victories.
- Satnamis rose in revolt in 1672.
- The Sikhs rose in revolt in 1675.
- Tussel with Shivaji continued from 1664 to 1680.
- Aurangzeb died in Feb. 1707 at Ahmad Nagar.

DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- Bahadur Shah I was the title given to Muazzam the eldest son of Aurangzeb, who ascended the throne after the death of Aurangzeb.
- Azam, the second son of Aurangzeb was killed in the war against Muazzam.
- Kam Bax, also the son of Aurangzeb, was defeated by Muazzam.
- Shahu, son of Sambhuji was released by the Mughals and after that proved a great source for Mughal empire's downfall.
- Banda, was the Sikh leader, created troubles for Mughals.
- Bahadur Shah-I, died in 1712. He was also known as headless king due to his temperament.
- Jahandar Shah, was the eldest son of Bahadur Shah-I and he captured the throne after his death.
- Zulfiqar Khan was the Chief Minister of the Mughal Empire under Jahandar Shah.
- Farukhsiyar, son of Azim-us-Shan defeated Jahandar with the help of two Syed Brothers, Hussam Ali and Abdullah, who were also known as king-makers.
- Farukhsiyar was imprisoned blinded and finally put to death in 1719, by Syed Brothers,
- Rafi-ud-Darjat and Rafi-ud-Dawta were placed in succession two nominal emperors.
- Raushan Akbar was next placed on the throne. He assumed the title of Muhammad Shah.

SIKH GURUS

- Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism was born in 1459 at Talvandi, now called Nankana Sahib. His followers are called Sikhs. He died in 1538.
- Guru Angad Dev, Guru Nanak was followed by Guru Angad Dev who wrote the history of Guru Nanak.
- Guru Amer Das was the third Guru of Sikhs, Granth Sahib, the holy book and scripture of Sikh religion.
- Guru Ram Das was the fourth Sikh Guru.
- Guru Arjun Das was the fifth Sikh Guru
- Guru Hargobinda was the sixth Guru of Sikhs.
- Guru Har Rai was the seventh Sikh Guru.
- Guru Har Karishna was the eighth Guru.
- Guru Tegh Bahadur was the ninth Guru.
- Guru Gobinda Singh was the son of Guru Tegh Bahadur whose execution revolutionized his life and he revolted to revenge the death of his father and put an end to the Mughals.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Wazir Khan was the governor of Sirhind.
- The Dynasty of the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan was founded in 1729 by Mir Qamar-ud-Din whose father was Ghazi-ud-Din Firuz. Later on he was called Khan-e-Khanan and Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur Fathjang. Mir Muhammad Amin is also known as Saadat Khan governor of Oudh.
- Safdar Jang was the nephew of Saadat Khan. Shuja-ud-Daulah was son of Safdar Jang.
- Nadir Shah was the famous Persian King who attacked India and sacked Delhi ruthlessly. 1739
- Ahmad Shah Abdali was the King of Afghanistan who attacked India in 1748 A.D.

Safdar Jang Father of Shuja-ud-Daulah

Nadir Shah : 1739

Ahmad Shah, 1748 Abdali

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Mughal Rule)

✓ Q. Who was Durgavati?

Ans. She was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564.

✓ Q. Who was Maham Anga?

• Ans. She was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.

Q. Who was Himu?

✓ Ans. A Hindu commander of Adil Shah Suri.

Q. Who was Gulbadan Begum?

✓ Ans. She was the author of "Humayun Nama" and sister of Mughal king Humayun.

✓ Q. What was the infallibility Decree? 1597

Ans. It was a document signed by Akbar in 1597 which authorized him to act as the supreme arbiter in civil and religious affairs.

✓ Q. What is Ain-i-Akbari?

Ans. It is the renowned work of Abul Fazal about the Government of Akbar the Great.

✓ Q. What is Sadr-us-Sadur?

✓ Ans. It is an officer of Mughal Administration. He served as a liaison officer between the emperor and the people.

Q. What was the Fatawa-i-Jahandari?

Ans. This was Ziauddin Barni's book on state craft.

✓ Q. Who was Shams Siraj Afif?

Ans. He was the author of "Tarikh-i-Feruz Shahi".

✓ Q. Who was Mirza Haider Dughlat?

Ans. He was a cousin of Babar and author of "Tarikh-i-Rashidi".

✓ Q. Who was Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur?

Ans. This was a title that Emperor Jahangir conferred upon his court painter Mansur.

✓ Q. Who was Muhammad Masum Nami?

Ans. He was the Governor of Qandahr. He wrote "Tarikh-i-Sindh".

✓ Q. What is Madrasa Rahimia?

Ans. This Madrasa was established by Shah Abdur Rahim at Delhi.

✓ Q. Why Nagar Kot is famous?

Ans. It is a sacred Hindu Town located in Kangra district.

✓ Q. What was Din-i-Elahi?

Ans. This was a new religion invented by Akbar to create tolerance and love among the people of India.

Q. What is Panipat?

Ans. This is a famous battle ground near Delhi. Here three important battles were fought in 1526 Babar versus Ibrahim Lodhi, 1556 Bairum Khan versus Himu and in 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali versus Marhathas.

✓ Q. Who was Bairum Khan?

Ans. Bairum Khan was a tutor of Humayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hamu in 1556.

Q. Who was Noor Jahan?

Ans. She was a beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the

affairs of the state.

✓ Q. Who was Abu-al-Fazl?

Ans. He was a son of Sheikh Mubarak. He was one of the Nau Ratans of Akbar the Great. He wrote "Akbar Nama".

Q. What is Fatawa-i-Alamgiri?

Ans. This is a famous work on Islamic Jurisprudence compiled by a board of Ulema during the reign of Aurangzeb.

✓ Q. Who was Sheikh Saleem Chishti?

Ans. He was a Muslim Saint of Fatehpur Sikri who was contemporary of Akbar the Great.

✓ Q. Who was Francis Bernier?

Ans. He was a European traveller who visited India during Shah Jahan's period.

✓ Q. Who wrote "Muntakhbat Tawarikh"?

Ans. Abdul Qadir Badayuni wrote "Muntakhbat Tawarikh".

Q. Who is Khan-i-Saman?

✓ Ans. He was incharge of Emperor's department of manufacturers and goods for military and democratic purposes.

✓ Q. Who was Baqi Billah Bairang?

Ans. He was a renowned Saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Mujddad Alfsani.

✓ Q. Who wrote "Kitab-ul-Hind"?

Ans. It was written by Al-Baruni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Mughal Period)

Q. The follies which Humayun had committed during the conduct of two military campaigns, on account of which he lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri were against

- (a) Gujarat and Malwa (b) Gujarat and Bengal
(c) Chunar and Malwa (d) Malwa and Gujarat

Ans. Gujarat and Bengal

Q. Battle of Chausa was fought in

- (a) 1027 (b) 1220
(c) 1539 (d) 1610

Ans. 1539.

Q. After recapturing Delhi and his second coronation in Delhi, Humayun could only rule for

- (a) Six months (b) Two and a half years
(c) Two years (d) Fourteen months

Ans. Six months.

Q. At the time of his coronation at Kalanaur the age of Akbar was:

- (a) Thirteen and a half (b) Fifteen
(c) Eighteen (d) Twenty

Ans. Thirteen and a half.

Q. Akbar's marriage with the princess of Amber was unique because:

- (a) The princess of Amber was not converted to Islam

- (b) It was the first marriage of the Rajput princess with a Mughal ruler
- (c) This was a voluntary alliance, different from the forced marriages of Muslim rulers with the Rajput princesses
- (d) This marriage proved to be a corner-stone of the Mughal-Rajput alliance

Ans. This was a voluntary alliance different from the forced marriages of Muslim rulers with the Rajput princesses.

Q. Within two years of his marriage with the Amber Princess (1562) the liberal measures taken by Akbar were:

- ✓(a) Prohibition on the enslavement of prisoners of war and their forcible conversion to Islam (1562)
- ✓(b) Withdrawal of pilgrim taxes throughout the Mughal empire (1564)
- ✓(c) Total withdrawal of jeziyah from the Hindus (1564)
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above

Q. Akbar wanted to establish friendship with the Rajputs because:

- (a) Friendship with the Rajputs was politically immensely fruitful
- (b) With the Mughal links with Central Asia having been completely snapped, Akbar had to make friendly alliances in India.
- (c) He wanted to make peaceful Rajputana a stepping stone for his Gujarat and Deccan conquests.

- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The main elements of Akbar's Rajput policy were:

- (a) Establishment of matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs
- (b) Grant of full autonomy and protection to the Rajput states
- (c) Appointment of Rajput chiefs as Mansabdars and governors
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. Mewar refused to accept the friendship of the Mughals because:

- (a) Mewar had hostility with the Mughals since the days of Rana Sanga
- (b) There were hostile relations between Mewar and Amber which had entered into matrimonial alliance with the Mughals
- (c) Mewar considered it dishonorable to accept friendship of the Mughals
- (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The Mughal troops captured Chittor in 1568 after defeating:

- ✓(a) Rana Uday Singh
- (b) Rana Pratap Singh
- (c) Rana Amar Singh
- (d) Rana Sanga Ram Singh

Ans. Rana Uday Singh.

Q. According to Abul Fazl the decisive battle between

Rana Pratap and Akbar was fought at:

- ✓(a) Haldighat (b) Khamnaur
(c) Gogunda (d) Kumbhalgarh.

Ans. Haldighat. Rana Pratap

Q. The most valuable acquisition of Akbar in the North-West Frontier was:

- (a) Kashmir (b) Kabul
✓(c) Qandahr (d) Balochistan

Ans. Qandahr

Q. Akbar was hostile to the Portuguese because:

- ✓(a) They were cruel and aggressive pirates.
✓(b) They interfered with Haj pilgrimages
✓(c) They had formed political alliance with the rulers of the Deccani states
(d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. After the conquest of Asirgarh in 1601, Akbar renamed Khandesh as:

- ✓(a) Danadesh ^{Asirgarh (601)} (b) Rahamatdesi
(c) Fatahdesi (d) Mughaladesh

Ans. Danadesh.

Q. The Jesuit missionary who held personal discussions with Akbar and has written interesting account of him was:

- (a) Sir Thomas Roe (b) Antony Monserrate
(c) Rudolf Aquaviva (d) Francis Henriquez

Ans. Antony Monserrate.

Q. A contemporary Mughal historian who prepared a list of charges against Akbar and called him the enemy of Islam, was:

- (a) Badayuni (b) Niamtullah
(c) Abbas Khan Sarwani (d) Nizamuddin Ahmad

Ans. Badayuni

Q. The well-known work "Tabaqat-i-Akbari" was written by:

- (a) Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmad
(b) Badayuni
(c) Abul Fazl
(d) Khwand Mir

Ans. Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmad.

Q. Which of the following was considered the head of the nobility in Mughal administration?

- (a) Diwan-i-Ala (b) Mir Bakshi
(c) Sadr-us-Sudur (d) Qazi-ul-Quzat

Ans. Mir Bakshi.

Q. Which of the following officers was the guardian of Islamic Law and spokesman of the ulema?

- (a) Qazi-ul-Quzat (b) Muhtasib
(c) Sadr-us-Sudur (d) Khan-i-Saman

Ans. Sadr-us-Sudur.

Q. Which of the following officers was the Auditor-General?

- (a) Miratish ✓(b) Mustaufi
(c) Mushriff (d) Mirbarr

Ans. Mustaufi.

Q. Which of the following officers in charge of petitions presented to the emperor:

- (a) Mir Tazak (b) Mir Bahri
✓(c) Mir Arz (d) Mir Manzil

Ans. Mir Arz.

Q. Which of the following was the Superintendent of the Imperial Workshop?

- (a) Mirmal (b) Nazir-i-buyutat
(c) Diwan-i-buyutat (d) Awarjah nawis

Ans. Nazir-i-buyutat.

Q. Which of the following has given the correct description of the subdivisions of the Mughal empire in the proper descending order?

- (a) Subah, muqta, pagana
(b) Shiq, muqta, pagana
(c) Subah, sarkar, pagana
(d) Subah, amil, sarkar

Ans. ✓ Subah, sarkar, pagana.

Q. Who divided the Mughal empire into provinces for the first time:

- (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar

Ans. ✓ Akbar.

Q. Manuehi was a European traveller who came to the court of

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir

- (c) Shah Jahan (d) None of them

Ans. Manuehi was a European traveller who came to the court of Jahangir.

Q. The European travellers who visited India during the reign of Jahangir and left valuable account of his reign was/were:

- ✓(a) William Finch ✓(b) William Hawkins
✓(c) Francisco Palsaert (d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above.

Q. The Marathas came to be admitted to the nobility during the reign of:

- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
✓(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

Ans. Jahangir

Q. A mansab was allotted to:

- (a) Only the nobles
(b) Only the members of the army
(c) All officers of the state
(d) Only to those among the nobility and the officers whom the emperor chose to honour

Ans. ✓ All officers of the state.

Q. The range of the mansabs as organised by Akbar was:

- (a) 100 to 5,000 (b) 10 to 5,000
(c) 10 to 7,000 (d) 10 to 10,000

Ans. 10 to 10,000.

Q. Who, after raising a successful rebellion, made Jahangir captive in his own camp?

- (a) Khurram (b) Mahabat Khan
(c) Khusrau (d) Asaf Khan

Ans. Mahabat Khan. Jahangir

Q. Each grade in mansabdari system had two aspects to it: zat (personal) and sawar (cavalryman). Which of the following statements correctly describes their significance?

- (a) The sawars a person was required to maintain depended on his zat
(b) The zat of a person was determined by the number of sawars he was required to maintain
(c) Zat fixed the personal status of a person and his salary, while sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen he was required to maintain
(d) A mansabdar was required to maintain as many sawars as indicated by his zat rank

Ans. Zat fixed the personal status of a person and his salary, while sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen he was required to maintain.

Q. A Mughal queen whose name was written to all the Mughal farmans and inscribed on the coins, was;

- (a) Maham Anga (b) Noor Jahan
(c) Mumtaz Mahal (d) Mariam Alakani

Ans. Noor Jahan

Q. The clique of four persons who ruled the Mughal empire from 1611 to 1621 comprised:

- (a) Jahangir, Mahabat Khan, Khurram and Asaf Khan
(b) Mirza Aziz Koka, Khurram, Khusrau and Asaf Khan

- (c) Bir Singh Bundela, Aziz Koka, Asaf Khan and Khurram
(d) Noor Jahan, Asaf Khan, Itmaduddaulah and Asaf Khan

Ans. Noor Jahan, Asaf Khan, Itmaduddaulah and Asaf Khan.

Q. Which of the following was incharge of law and order in the villages?

- (a) Muqaddam (b) Patwari
(c) Karkun (d) Qanungo

Ans. Muqaddam.

Q. The Mughal emperor who allowed a chain with bells to be hung outside his place to enable petitioners to bring their grievances to the notice of the emperor was:

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

Ans. Jahangir.

Q. Under the zabti system the most fertile land was classified as:

- (a) Polaj (b) Parauti
(c) Chachar (d) Banjar

Ans. Polaj.

Q. What portion of actual produce was fixed as the demand of the state under the zabti system?

- (a) One-half (b) One-third
(c) One-fourth (d) One-fifth

Ans. One-third.

Q. Akbar founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate:

- (a) His grandfather Babur
- (b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- (c) Victory of Gujarat
- (d) Shaikh Salim Chishti

Ans. Victory of Gujarat.

Q. The Buland Darwaza or the gateway to the Jamia Masjid in Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory of:

- ✓(a) Gujarat
- (b) Khandesh
- (c) Ahmadnagar
- (d) Berar

Ans. Gujarat.

Q. Which of the following building was not constructed by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a) Jodha Bai's palace
- (b) Moti Masjid
- (c) Turkish Sultana's palace
- (d) Panch Mahal

Ans. Moti Masjid.

Q. Prince Dara Shikoh was one of the greatest scholars that Mughal India produced. Which of the following was not one of the Sanskrit works to be translated into Persian under the patronage of Dara Shikoh?

- (a) Upanishads
- (b) Bhagavad Gita
- (c) Yoga Vashist
- (d) Bhagavata Purana,

✓Ans. Bhagavata Purana.

Q. Why did Khafi Khan's ("Muntakhab-ul-Lubab") have to be written in secrecy during Aurangzeb's period?

- (a) Because it contained seditious material
- (b) It was a work of objective history and, therefore, contained passages critical of Jahangir's policy
- (c) Aurangzeb was opposed to the writing of histories of his reign
- (d) It was written during Khafi Khan's imprisonment on account of his rebellion

Ans. Aurangzeb was opposed to the writing of histories of his reign.

Q. Which of the following is not a historical work of Aurangzeb's period?

- (a) "Amal-i-Salih" by Muhammad Salih Kazim
- (b) "Alamgirnama" by Mirza Muhammad Kazim
- (c) "Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh" by Sujan Rai Khatri
- (d) "Nushka-i-Dilkusha" by Bimsen

Ans. Amal-i-Salih by Muhammad Salih Kazim.

Q. Monserate and Aquaviva were sent to Akbar's court by the:

- (a) Dutch
- (b) Portuguese
- (c) Spanish
- (d) French

Ans. Portuguese.

Q. Which of the following foreigners present in India during Jahangir's time was the chief of the Dutch factory of Agra?

- (a) Terry
- (b) Nicholas Withington

- (c) William Hawkins (d) Francisco Pelsaert

Ans. Francisco Pelsaert.

Q. Mughal Garden was constructed by

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. Shah Jahan.

Q. Petticot Government was headed by

- (a) Noor Jahan (b) Maham Angha
(c) Chand Bibi (d) Habah Khatoon

Ans. Maham Angha.

Q. Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the British Ambassador to the court of:

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

Ans. Jahangir.

Q. The third Battle of Panipat was fought in

- (a) 1707 (b) 1760
(c) 1719 (d) 1708

Ans. 1760.

Q. One of the foreign travellers who was an eyewitness to the public disgrace in Delhi of Dara Shikoh after his defeat by Aurangzeb in the war of succession was:

- (a) Francois Bernier (b) Travemier
(c) Munucci (d) Dr. Gemelli-Carreri

Ans. Munucci

Q. Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Sukkur
(c) Thatta (d) Nawab Shah

Ans. Thatta

Q. A foreign traveller who visited India during Aurangzeb's time and described the latter's regulation issued to promote general morality was:

- (a) Salbaneke (b) De Laet
(c) Niccolao Munucci (d) Peter Mundy

Ans. Niccolao Munucci

Q. Murshid Kauli Khan was a genius Revenue Officer of

- (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzed Alamgir.

Ans. Aurangzeb Alamgir

Q. Kashmir was included into the Mughal empire of Delhi in

- (a) December 1557 (b) March 1598
(c) August 1587 (d) October 1586

Ans. October 1586

Q. Dara Shikoh finally lost the war of succession of Aurangzeb in the battle of:

- (a) Dharmat (b) Samugarh
(c) Deorai (d) Khajwa

Ans. Samugarh.

Q. Hajjat-ul-Baligha was written by

- (a) Abu-al-Fazal (b) Shah Waliullah

- (c) Dara Shakoh (d) Syed Ahmed Brelavi

Ans. Shah Waliullah

35. Jahangir was imprisoned by

- (a) Abu-al Fazal (b) Bairam Khan
 ✓ (c) Muhabbat Khan. (d) Abdul Rahim Khanan

Ans. Muhabbat Khan.

Q. Humayun left for Persia to get support of Shah in

- (a) 1538 A.D (b) 1541 A.D
 ✓ (c) 1543 A.D (d) 1545 A.D.

Ans. 1543 A.D.

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS IN INDO-PAKISTAN

- Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on the western coast of Indo-Pakistan on 27th May 1498, through sea. As a result of this discovery, a direct contact between the Indo-Pak Sub-Continent and Europe was established.
- To establish a Portuguese to strengthen their naval power, De Almedia introduced "Blue water policy".
- Dutch were the first among the European nations who established their trade centres at several places of Calicut, Surat, Ehinsura etc.
- Queen Elizabeth granted permission to European traders to trade with the East, under the title "The Governor and Company of Marchants of London trading into the East Indies". It is generally known as East India Company.
- The first French factory in India was established at Surat in 1668 by Francois Caron.
- In 1700 the fortified settlement named Fort William after King William III of England was established.
- In 1698 a new company was established on the lines of a Regulated company. This new company came to be called the 'General Society.' 1698
- In 1715 an Embassy under John Surman and Edward Stephenson was sent to the Mughal court with a view to securing privileges throughout Mughal India, and they succeeded which later on described by Orme as the

'Magna Carta' of the company.

- The combined forces of the allies defeated and killed Anwaruddin in the battle of Ambar near Villore in 1749. So, the second Carnatic war was fought in 1745.
- The third Carnatic war was fought in 1757.
- Dupleix was one of the ablest and most remarkable persons of European Conquests in the sub-continent.

THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF BENGAL

- Murshid Quli Khan was the Governor of Bengal, who founded a new dynasty of Nawabs in Bengal. He died in 1727.
- Shuja-ud-din was son in law of Murshid Quli Khan.
- Sarfraz Khan was the son of Shuja-ud-din.
- Ali Vardi Khan was the Deputy Governor of Bihar.
- Ali Vardi Khan had no male issue. So Siraj-ud-Daulah, the son of his youngest daughter Amena, ascended the throne of Bengal after his death.
- Ghasiti Begum was the eldest daughter of Ali Vardi Khan.
- Shaukat Jang, was the son of the second daughter of Ali Vardi Khan.
- Black Hole was 18 feet long by 14 feet 10 inches wide. 146 prisoners were confined in this hole, from which 123 died of suffocation.
- Clive, an English, re-occupied Calcutta in January 1757.
- The Battle of Plassy was fought on the 23rd of June 1757.
- Mir Jafar was the main traitor against Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- Mir Qasim was the son-in-law of Nawab, was throned after Mir Jafar.
- The battle of Buxa took place between Mir Qasim and English in 1764.
- Mir Jafar was again placed on the throne and died in February 1765.
- Clive was again made the Governor of Bengal in May 1765.
- He put an end to his life in 1774 by committing suicide.

WARREN HASTINGS — 1771-85

- Warren Hastings was appointed as Governor of Bengal early in 1772.
- The Rohilla war was fought at Miranpur Katra on April 23, 1774.
- Raja Nanda Kumar was accused of taking heavy bribe from Munni Begum, the widow of Mir Jafar and was sentenced to death in August 1775.
- The first Anglo-Maratha war was fought at the plain of Arras on May 18, 1775.
- ✓ • Haider Ali was born in 1727.
- Nanjraj appointed Haider Ali as Faujdar or commandant of Dindigul.
- Haider Ali was rewarded with the title of Fath Bahadur.
- Haider Ali got his premature death in 1871.
- The second Anglo-Mysore war was declared in 1779 by Haider Ali against the English.
- The battle of Porto Horo was fought in 1781.
- Chait Sing was the Raja of Benaras.
- Hastings tendered his resignation and left India in February 1785.
- Pitt's India Act of 1784 was introduced in August 1784.

LORD CORNWALLIS — 1786-93

- Sir John Macpherson, the senior member of the council became the temporary Governor-General of India in February 1785. He continued the office of Governor-General for a period of 20 months only.
- Lord Cornwallis took the charge of Governor-General's office in September, 1786.
- The most remarkable reform of Cornwallis was the introduction of Permanent Settlement in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1743.
- The third Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1790-1791.
- Cornwallis left India in 1793 by Sir John Shore (1793-98), a distinguished Civil Servant of the company became the Governor-General of India in 1793, but he proved his failure to keep up the balance of power among the Indian States undisturbed, and was recalled towards the close of 1798.

LORD WELLESLEY

(1799 - 1805)

- Lord Wellesley took the charge of the office vacated by Sir John Shore, as Governor-General.
- The Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was declared in 1799 between Tipu Sultan and English.
- Tipu Sultan was born in November 1750 at Devanhali near Bangalore.
- Tipu was crowned himself king of Mysore in 1782 when the war with the British was still on.
- He forced the Madras Government to sue for peace and a peace treaty was signed at Bangalore in 1784.
- Seringapatam treaty was signed by the Tipu Sultan in 1792.
- He took his last breath while saving Seringapatam, the capital, in 1799 like a soldier's death.
- Nana Farnavis, the able Maratha statesman died in 1800. The second Anglo-Maratha war broke out in 1803.
- Lord Lake was the commander of the British Army.
- Lord Wellesley was recalled in 1805.

COMPLETION OF BRITISH ASCENDANCY DOWNFALL OF THE MARATHAS

- Lord Cornwallis again came as Governor-General. He again introduced his non-intervention policy, but soon after three months of his arrival in Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent, died at Ghazipur, in 1805.
- Sir George Barlow came in place of Cornwallis in 1805.
- Lord Minto, President of the Board of Control, was appointed Governor-General in Indo-Pakistan in 1807.
- The revolt of Travancore broke out in 1808.
- Rānjit Singh was the sole master of the Punjab with the title Raja (1799) under the Afghan ruler, Zaman Khan.
- But three years later in 1802, he declared his independence and became the master of Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs.
- The charter of 1793, was renewed for another term of 20 years in 1813.
- A war was declared between Nepali Gurkhas and British in 1814.
- The army of the British attacked the Pindaries and destroyed them in 1817.
- The third Maratha war was fought in 1815.

EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FALL OF THE SIKHS

- Lord Amherst was the temporary Governor-General of Sub-continent from 1823-28.
- The first Burmese war broke out in 1824.
- Bundula was the Burmese General.
- The fort of Bharatpur fell in 1826 and throne of Bharatpur was given to the minor successor.
- Lord William Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst, marked the beginning of a new era in Indo-Pak history.
- Lord William Bentinck introduced a number of social, financial, judicial, administrative, educational, public work reforms in a new style throughout the Indo-Pak Sub-continent.
- In 1833, the charter act was renewed for another twenty years.
- Lord William Bentinck retired in 1835 and was succeeded by Charles Metcalfe.
- Lord Auckland succeeded Charles Metcalfe as Governor-General in 1836.
- In 1842, Lord Etienborough succeeded Lord Auckland.
- The war with Gwalior was fought in the reign of Lord Ellenborough.
- He was recalled in 1844.
- Maha Singh was the father of Ranjit Singh.
- Ranjit Singh ascended the gadi of his father in 1792.
- Zaman Khan was the son of Ahmed Shah Abdali, ruler of

Kabul at that time. Ranjit Singh served him very much and was appointed by Zaman Khan as Governor of Lahore with title of Raja.

- Ranjit Singh breathed his last before the end of the first Afghan war in 1839.
- Lord Ellenborough was succeeded by Lord Hardinge in 1844.
- The first Sikh war was fought in 1845 against British.
- Lord Dalhousie succeeded Lord Harding in the Governor-Generalship of India in 1848.
- The second Sikh war broke out in 1848-49.
- The Punjab was annexed to the British India by a proclamation on March 30, 1849.
- Doctrine of lapse meant that in the absence of natural heirs, the dependent states were to lapse to the paramount power, that is to the company.
- In 1853 the charter of the company was again renewed with farther modifications.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- Lord Dalhousie was succeeded by Lord Canning in 1856.
- The rebellion of Diwan Mulray of Multan was used as a pretext for the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.
- On 29th March 1857 the revolt started first at Barrackpore in Bengal and it soon spread to the north.
- The leadership of the rebels was assumed by Nana Dhondupont popularly called Nana Saheb.
- The effects of the war of 1857, were very important. The end of the East India Company. Indo-Pakistan was brought under the direct control of the crown by the famous proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858.

"INDO-PAKISTAN UNDER THE CROWN"

1859 Rent Act

- Lord Canning wanted to help the tenants and in 1859 a Rent Act was passed which gave the tenants some protection against the exactions by their landlords. Lord Canning, after the war of independence was 'appointed the first Viceroy'.
- High Courts were established in 1861 one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- Lord Canning established three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- In 1861, the Indian Council Act was passed by which the nomination of non-official members to the legislative council of the Governor-General was introduced. The Act of 1861 was a landmark in the constitutional history of the sub-continent.
- Lord Canning was succeeded by his friend Lord Elgin in March 1862. But Lord Elgin died at Dharamsala in the Himalayas after a brief tenure of office in 1863.
- After the death of Lord Elgin, his successor Sir John Lawrence came to power in January, 1864.
- In 1866 Orissa was visited by a severe famine which caused immense loss of life.
- Lord Mayo, a member of the Conservative Government in England succeeded Lord Lawrence in 1869.
- The Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria visited Indo-Pakistan in 1869. This was the first occasion when a member of the Royal family visited this country.
- The first regular Census of Bengal was taken by Lord Mayo.

- Sher Ali was the Amir of Afghanistan.
- Lord Mayo was stabbed to death by a frontier Pathan when he was touring the convict settlement of the Andaman Islands.
- In 1872 Lord Northbrook was the successor of Lord Mayo, but till his arrival. Sir John Strachey and then Lord Napier carried on the Administration of Indo-Pakistan.
- In 1875, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Indo-Pakistan.
- In 1876, Lord Northbrook resigned and left for England.
- Lord Lytton, an experienced diplomat and a brilliant man of letters succeeded Lord Northbrook in 1876.
- It was during his viceroyalty that the British Parliament passed the Royal Titles Act giving to the Queen of England, the title of Empress of India (Kaisar-i-Hind).
- In 1878, he appointed a Famine Commission which suggested measures to prevent famines in future.
- In 1878, Lord Lytton passed the vernacular 'Press Act' which required vernacular papers to refrain from publishing articles that might tend to excite feelings of disaffection against the government.
- A war was declared against Kabul in 1878.
- Sher Ali fled to Russian Turkistan where he died in February 1879.
- Yaqoob Khan, a son of Sher Ali, became the Amir of Afghanistan and concluded the treaty of Gandmuk in May, 1879.
- Lord Ripon 'a true Liberal' of the Gladstonia era' succeeded Lord Lytton in 1880.
- The greatest claim of Lord Ripon to fame chiefly rests on the introduction of local self-government.

- Lord Ripon retired from office in 1884.
- Lord Ripon was succeeded by Lord Dufferin in 1884.
- The third Burmese war was declared and British Army defeated Burmese and the King of Burma, Thebaw, surrendered and deported to India.
- A notable event of this period 1886 was the restoration of Gwalior to the Maharaja Sindhia in exchange for Jansi.
- The establishment of the Indian National Congress was an important event during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. BWC. Banerjee.
- In 1887, Queen Victoria had completed the fifth year of her reign and the jubilee was celebrated with great pomp throughout Indo-Pakistan.
- Lord Lansdowne succeeded Lord Dufferin in 1888.
- In 1892, Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for Indo-Pakistan, passed an Act, which marked a remarkable advance on the Act of 1861.
- Lord Elgin, was the son of the second Viceroy Elgin I, was the successor of Lord Lansdowne.
- In 1896, the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was visited by severe famine and pestilence.
- In 1896, the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was visited by severe famine and pestilence.
- In 1897, the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great pomp.
- Lord Curzon, a man of masterful nature with a brilliant academic and political record came to succeed Lord Elgin in 1899.
- In 1904, Lord Curzon passed the Universities Act which

reorganised the constitution of the Syndicates, provided for the official inspection of the colleges and placed the final decision regarding the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges in the hands of the Government.

Partition of Bengal:

- The Partition of Bengal was the most important event during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. It was done mainly for administrative reasons. Bengal was a big province, with a population of 70 millions, a major portion of it was deprived of their due shares in the production. Assam, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong were called "Eastern Bengal" and Bihar and Orissa were called "West Bengal".
- Lord Curzon resigned in 1905.

LORD MINTO II TO LORD MOUNTBATTEN

- Lord Curzon was succeeded by Lord Minto II, the great grandson of Minto I.
- The new Viceroy had a chequered career. He held the office of the Viceroy and Governor-General of Indo-Pakistan from 1905 to 1910.
- The Indian Government agreed in 1907 to stop the export of opium by stages.
- The British Parliament, therefore passed the Indian Council Act of 1909. It is popularly known as the Morley Reforms Minto Reforms.
- After Lord Minto II Lord Hardinge became the Governor-General of Indo-Pakistan in 1910.
- In the time of Lord Hardinge, his Majesty George V to Indo-Pakistan hold a Darbar at Delhi. At the Darbar two important announcements were made by his Majesty. The one was the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and the other was the conciliation of the partition of Bengal.
- In 1914, the First World War broke out and England joined the war against Germany.
- Lord Hardinge was succeeded by Lord Chelmsford in 1916.
- Lord Chelmsford submitted a report which formed the basis of the Government of India Act of 1919. The reforms introduced as a result of this Act were called

the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

- In 1919, the Government passed the Rowlatt Act to take action against criminal conspiracies.
- Non-Cooperation Movement under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi was started against the Rowlatt Act.
- The Muslims of Indo-Pakistan organized a movement known as Khilafat Movement against the snobby treatment meted out to Turkey.
- The third Afghan war was fought in 1919. Afghan murdered Amir Habibullah and his son Amanullah fought against British.
- Lord Reading was the next Viceroy who came to Indo-Pakistan at a time when the Non-Cooperation Movement was very active in the country.

Lord Irwin (1926-31)

- Lord Irwin came to Indo-Pakistan, as Viceroy in 1926. During the term of his Viceroyalty political activity in the country was becoming very vigorous.
- The Congress at its Calcutta Session in December, 1928 passed a resolution asking the British Government to grant Dominion Status within a year.

Lord Willingdon (1931-36)

- Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as the Governor-General of Indo-Pakistan in 1931.
- In August, 1932, the British Prime Minister, Ramsay Macdonald announced the famous Communal Award.
- Lord Linlithgow had a brilliant academic and administrative career before he came to Indo-Pakistan as the Viceroy.
- The World War II started in September 1939 and the

Congress demanded the right of self-determination for the Indians.

- The Congress, passed the Quit India Resolution in 1942 asking the British to leave Indo-Pakistan.
- Lord Wavell (1944-47) was sent to Indo-Pakistan as the Viceroy to crush the Indian freedom movement.
- Lord Wavell called different political parties at Simla in June 1945 to solve the constitutional problems.
- The Labour Party came to power and Prime Minister Attlee made up his mind to make India a free country. A mission called Cabinet Mission was sent to India.
- In September, 1946 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formed the Interim-Government.

Lord Mountbatten

- Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten in March 1947. The new Viceroy took a realistic view of the situation and put up new proposals known as the June 3rd Plan. It was accepted by all the parties. The Indian Independence Act was passed in 1947 to give effect in to two dominions, India and Pakistan and this division took place on the 15th August, 1947. Lord Mountbatten was made the first Governor-General of India and continued to occupy that position till June 1948.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1773 - 1947)

- First Regulating Act, 1773 was passed.
- Amending Act 1781 was passed.
- Pitts India Act was passed in 1784.
- Charter Act was passed in 1786.
- Charter Act of 1793 was passed.
- Charter Act was renewed in 1813 for twenty years.
- The Act of 1833, as remarked by Lord Moreley was the most important Act passed by the Parliament till 1909.
- The Act of 1853 was introduced.
- In spite of opposition, the Act of 1858 was passed by the British Parliament.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1861, was destined to be land-marked in the constitutional history of India.
- The next important step in constitutional development was the Indian Council Act of 1892.
- Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also called the Minto-Morley Reforms.
- The Government of India Act, 1919 was passed after the World War I.

Dyarchy:

- The word 'dyarchy' is a compound of 'DI' which means 'two' and 'Archia' meaning 'rule'. The word

means rule by two authorities or double Government. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to 1937, but experience shows that it did not work satisfactorily.

- The Act of 1919 did not make important changes at the centre. So the Act of 1935 was introduced but came into operation in 1936.

Constitutional Development from 1937 to 1947.

- The whole of the Government of India Act of 1935 was not introduced. The Congress got clear majority in six provinces, but resigned on account of differences in 1939.
- Lord Linlithgow offered Indians in August 1940 which is popularly known *August Offer*.
- Cripps Plan, in March, 1942, the British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps, the leader of the House of Commons, with certain proposals which are popularly known as Cripps Plan.
- The British Government offered new proposals to India in 1945 which are known as Wavell Plan.

The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

- The labour party came to power in 1945 and C R Attlee became the Prime Minister. He sent a mission of three cabinet members, to India to solve the constitutional tangle. It came to be called Cabinet Mission.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947.

- August 6, 1946 was called Direct Action Day.
- Five Muslim members were included in the interim-Government on October 15, 1946.
- The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on December 9, 1946. But Muslim League

refused to participate in its deliberations.

- Mr. Attlee, the Prime Minister of England, declared on February 20, 1946 that the British Government would leave India by June, 1948.
- In March, 1947, Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He discussed with the Congress and the Muslim League leaders and announced his plan on 3rd June 1947, which is known as June Third Plan.
- The plan was accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League in view of the conditions prevailing in the country. The British Parliament then passed the Indian Independence Act on July 18, 1947.
- The Act of 1947 was a great landmark in the history of the Anglo-Indian relations. It marked the end of the British rule in the sub-continent.

FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

Muslim Movements in the 19th Century

Faraizi Movement:

- ✓ • The first-half of the 19th century witnessed a movement known as Faraizi Movement in East Bengal. The founder of this movement was Haji Shariatullah. Born in 1768. Died in 1840.

Dadhu Mian:

- ✓ • Haji Shariatullah was succeeded by his son Muhammad Mohsin, better known in history as Dadhu Mian. Born in 1810 and died in 1860.

Titu Mir

- ✓ • Mir Nisar Ali popularly known as Titu Mir, born in 1782 in the district of 24 Parganas. He fought for the sufferings of Muslims of Bengal.

Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed:

- ✓ • Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed, the disciple of Shah Abdul Aziz and the founder of religio-political movement known as Wahhabism. He was the first popular political leader in this sub-continent. He died in a battle against Sikhs in 1831.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

- ✓ • A great thinker and reformer, Syed Ahmed Khan shaped the destiny of Muslims in the sub-continent and galvanised a frustrated mass of people into a nation with a future. This illustrious son of Muslim Asia was born in 1817 A.D. in a distinguished Muslim family of Delhi.

Aligarh Movement:

- The greatest service Sir Syed Ahmed Khan rendered to the Muslim community was in the field of education. He breathed his last on 26 March 1898 at Aligarh.
- He started "Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq" to reform the morals of people.
- In May 1875 he founded M.A.O. College at Aligarh.
- In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmed founded the British Indians Association at Aligarh.
- In 1876, Surendra Nath Banerjee of Bengal founded the Indian Association with the object of making it the centre of an All India movement.
- Indian National Conference was set up by Surendra Nath Banerjee in 1883.
- Indian National Congress was set up in 1885 by A.O. Hume.

Rise of Muslim Politics:

- Being encouraged by the success of the Muslim deputation at Simla, the leaders of Muslim India met at Dhaka in December 1906 on the occasion of the Muslim Education Conference, under the presidency of Nawab Waqarrul Mulk.
- Sir Salimullah, the Nawab of Dhaka, the formation of Muslim League was proposed and supported by all the Muslims in 1906.
- The next important political movement was the Khilafat Movement. The Khilafat Movement was of considerable importance in the history of Muslim India. This was started in 1929.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931, by which the Congress gave consent to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- In 1930, Sir Muhammad Iqbal demanded a separate homeland for Muslims of India at the Allahabad Session.
- As the demand was not complied with the Congress Ministries resigned in November, 1939. The Muslim League observed a 'Day of Deliverance' as a mark of relief from Congress.

Lahore Resolution:

- On 23rd March, 1940, the Muslim League under the Presidentship of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah laid claim to a Separate homeland i.e., Pakistan.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

Q. In which year war of Independence was fought?

- (1) 1856 ✓ (2) 1857
(3) 1864 (4) 1871

Ans. 1857.

Q. Where Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School was established?

- (1) Delhi ✓ (2) Aligarh.
(3) Muradabad (4) Amritsar

Ans. Aligarh.

Q. Who established Indian National Congress?

- (1) Gandhi (2) Nehru
(3) Arwin Besant ✓ (4) A. Hume A.C. Hume

Ans. A. Hume.

Q. When Congress was established?

- ✓ (1) 1885 (2) 1886
(3) 1870 (4) 1890

Ans. 1885.

Q. When Sir Syed was born?

- ✓ (1) 1817 (2) 1819
(3) 1830 (4) 1857

Ans. 1817.

Q. When Sir Syed died?

- (1) 1858 (2) 1890
✓ (3) 1898 (4) 1857

Ans. 1898.

Q. When was Bengal Partitioned?

- (1) 1907 ✓ (2) 1905
(3) 1914 (4) 1911

Ans. 1905.

Q. When the Partition of Bengal was annulled?

- (1) 1909 (2) 1910
✓ (3) 1911 (4) 1912

Ans. 1911.

Q. When did Quaid-e-Azam join Muslim League?

- (1) 1907 (2) 1911
(3) 1912 ✓ (4) 1913

Ans. 1913.

Q. When did the First World War started?

- ✓ (1) 1911 (2) 1912 1914
(3) 1913 ✓ (4) 1914 1918

Ans. 1911 X 1914

Q. When did the First World War came to an end?

- (1) 1917 ✓ (2) 1918
(3) 1919 (4) 1920

Ans. 1918.

Q. When did the Muslim League came into existence?

- (1) Nov. 1907 (2) 14 Sep. 1906
(3) 2 Oct. 1906 ✓ (4) 30 Sep. 1906

Ans. 30 Sept. 1906.

Q. Who was the first President of M.L?

- (1) Hasan Bilgramy (2) Sir Syed
(3) Nawab Salim Ullah (4) Agha Khan

Ans. Sir Agha Khan.

Q. When did Simla deputation call on Viceroy Lord Minto?

- (1) 1905 ✓ (2) 1906
(3) 1907 (4) 1908

Ans. 1906.

Q. When Minto-Morley Reforms were enforced?

- (1) 1905 ✓ (2) 1909
(3) 1911 (4) 1910

Ans. 1909.

Q. When was Lucknow Pact agreed?

- (1) 1906 (2) 1911
(3) 1915 ✓ (4) 1916

Ans. 1916.

Q. When Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred?

- (1) 1911 (2) 1916
(3) 1918 ✓ (4) 1919

Ans. 13 April 1919.

Q. When did Khilafat Movement start?

- ✓ (1) 1918 (2) 1919
(3) 1920 (4) 1921.

Ans. 1918

Q. Who was Secretary of Khilafat deputation?

- (1) Syed Suleman Nadvi
(2) Syed Hasan
(3) Mashir Hussain Qadri

✓ (4) Hasan Muhammad Hayat

Ans. Hasan Muhammad Hayat.

Q. Who was the Editor of "Comrade"?

- (1) Maulana Abdul Qadri
(2) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

✓ (3) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

- (4) Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Ans. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

Q. Who was the Editor of "Hamdard"?

- (1) Maulana Azad
(2) Sir Syed

✓ (3) Muhammad Ali Jauhar

- (4) Zafar Ali Khan.

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

Q. Who was the Editor of "Al-Hilal"?

- ✓ (1) Maulana Azad (2) Hasrat Mohani
(3) Liaquat Ali (4) Quaid-e-Azam

Ans. Maulana Azad.

Q. Name the newspaper of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan?

- ✓ (1) Zamindar (2) Hurriat
(3) Jang (4) Al-Hilal

Ans. Zamindar.

Q. When Treaty of Severs was signed?

- (1) 20 Aug. 1920 (2) 13 Aug. 1920
(3) 7 Sep. 1920 (4) 20 Nov. 1920

Ans. 20 Aug. 1920.

Q. Who was Khalifa of Turkey?

- (1) Sultan Muhammad (2) Sultan Abdul Majid
(3) Sultan Mustafa Kamal (4) None of them

Ans. Sultan Abdul Majid.

Q. Non-cooperation movement was started during the days of?

- (1) Hindi-Urdu Controversy
(2) Partition of Bengal
✓ (3) Khilafat Movement
(4) Pakistan Movement

Ans. Khilafat Movement.

Q. Who was Prime Minister of England during the period of Khilafat Movement?

- (1) Llyde George (2) Climent Attle

Ans. Llyde George.

Q. Who issued Fatwa in favour of Khilafat Movement?

- (1) Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari

(2) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

(3) Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani

Ans. Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari.

Q. Who announced the end of Khilafat Movement?

- (1) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
✓ (2) Gandhi (3) Maulana Azad.

Ans. Gandhi.

Q. When Princes of Wales visited India?

- (1) Oct. 1920 (2) Sep. 1921
(3) Nov. 1921 (4) Feb. 1921

Ans. Nov. 1921.

Q. When did Tragedy of Chora Churi happen?

- (1) 21 Jan. 1921 (2) 22 Feb. 1922
(3) 4 Feb. 1922 (4) 7 Feb. 1922

Ans. 4 Feb 1922.

Q. How many policemen were burned to death in the Tragedy of Chora Churi

- (1) 31 (2) 41
(3) 47 (4) 21

Ans. 21.

Q. When did Montague visit India?

- (1) 10 Nov. 1917 (2) 15 June. 1917
(3) 10 Dec. 1917 (4) 12 Sep. 1917

Ans. 10 Nov. 1917.

Q. When did Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in India?

- (1) 1909 (2) 1917
(3) 1919 (4) 1912

Ans. 1919.

Q. How many members were in the council of state in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms?

- (1) 71 (2) 60
(3) 65 (4) 80

Ans. 60.

Q. When Dyarchy was introduced in Indian Act?

- (1) 1892 (2) 1909
(3) 1919 (4) 1925

Ans. 1919.

Q. When Dyarchy was introduced in the 8 provinces of India?

- ✓ (1) Feb. 1921 (2) Jan. 1922
(3) Jan. 1919 (4) June 1920

Ans. Feb. 1921.

Q. When Dyarchy was introduced in NWFP?

- (1) 1931 (2) 1928
✓ (3) 1932 (4) 1930

Ans. 1932.

Q. How long Dyarchy remained in force in India?

- (1) 1921-1930 (2) 1922-1937
(3) 1921-1937 (4) 1932-37

Ans. 1921-1937.

Q. Rowlett Act was enforced on

- (1) 18 March 1919 (2) Feb. 1919
(3) 17 Jan. 1919 (4) 22 Feb. 1919

Ans. 18 March 1919.

Q. When was the formation of Simon Commission announced?

- (1) 6 Jan. 1927 (2) 7 March 1927
(3) 8 Nov. 1927 (4) 10 Sep. 1927

Ans. 8 Nov. 1927.

Q. When Quaid-e-Azam said, "This is Parting of Ways"?

- (1) On the occasion of Khilafat Movement
(2) On the occasion of Non-cooperation Movement
(3) On the occasion of All Parties Conference in Calcutta

Ans. All Parties Conference in Calcutta.

Q. When Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points?

- (1) On ML Delhi Session 1929.
(2) On All Parties Conference in Calcutta.
(3) On the platform of Congress in 1928.

Ans. On ML Delhi Session 1929.

Q. When did Allama Iqbal delivered his famous Address in 'Allahabad'?

- (1) 1931 (2) 1930
(3) 1932 (4) 1933

Ans. 30 Dec. 1930.

Q. When Labour Party came in power in England?

- ✓(1) May 1929 (2) Jan. 1930
(3) Feb. 1920 (4) June 1929

Ans. May 1929.

Q. When First Round Table Conference was called in London?

- (1) 12 Feb. 1930 (2) 12 March 1930.
(3) 12 April 1930 (4) 12 Nov. 1930.

Ans. 12 November 1930.

Q. How many total delegates were in the First Round Table Conference?

- (1) 100 (2) 90
(3) 87 ✓(4) 89

Ans. 89.

Q. Who presided over the First Round Table Conference?

- ✓(1) George 5th (2) Macdonald
(3) Manto (4) Lord Irwin

Ans. George 5th

Q. When did Second Round Table Conference was called?

- (1) 7 Sep. 1931 (2) 7 Aug. 1931
(3) 7 Oct. 1931 (4) 7 Nov. 1931

Ans. 7 Sep 1931.

Q. When Third Round Table Conference started?

- (1) 17 Nov. 1932 (2) 17 Aug. 1932
(3) 17 Sep. 1932 (4) 21 December 1932

Ans. 17 Nov. 1932.

Q. When Pona Pact was signed?

- (1) 22 August 1932 (2) 23 September 1932
(3) 25 September 1932 (4) 31 September 1932

Ans. 25 September 1932.

Q. Who were the signatories of Pona Pact?

- (1) Nehru and Liaquat (2) Azad and Gandhi
(3) Jinnah and Gandhi (4) Ambidkar and Gandhi

Ans. Ambidkar and Gandhi.

Q. How many seats were in 1937 Elections of Provincial Assemblies?

- (1) 1580 (2) 1585
(3) 1560 (4) 1595

Ans. 1535.

Q. What was the total number of representatives?

- ✓(1) 1711 ✓(2) 1771
(3) 1751 (4) 1761

Ans. 1771.

Q. How many seats were captured by Congress?

- (1) 706 (2) 708
(3) 719 (4) 717

Ans. 706

Q. How many seats were in Provinces for Muslims?

- (1) 500 (2) 491
(3) 473 ✓(4) 491

Ans. 491.

Q. How many seats were captured by Muslim League?

- (1) 214 (2) 217
(3) 211 (4) 215

Ans. 211.

Q. When Congress ministries came to an end?

- (1) 14 Nov. 1939
(2) 12 Dec. 1939
(3) 14 Sep. 1939
(4) 21 December 1939,

Ans. 14 Nov 1939.

Q. When day of deliverance was solemnized?

- (1) 14 Dec. 1939 (2) 22 Dec. 1934
(3) 13 Dec. 1939 (4) 28 December 1934

Ans. 22 Dec. 1939.

Q. When Pakistan Resolution was passed?

- (1) 21 March 1940
(2) 22 March 1940 ✓
(3) 23 March 1940 ✓
(4) 24 March 1940

Ans. 23 March 1940.

Q. When Cripps Mission came into India?

- (1) 21 March 1942
(2) 25 March 1942
(3) 23 March 1942 ✓
(4) 26 March 1942

Ans. 23 March 1942.

Q. Quit India Movement was started in?

- (1) 1942 (2) 1944
(3) 1946 (4) 1943

Ans. 1942.

QUESTIONS ANSWERS

- Q. When Nadir Shah invaded on India?
 ✓Ans. 1739
- Q. When the battle of Plassey was fought?
 Ans. 1758 17
- Q. Sultan Tipu was defeated by the British in the year
 Ans. 1799
- Q. "Hujjat-al-Baligha" was written by
 Ans. Shah Wali Ullah
- Q. Who started Faraizi Movement?
 Ans. Haji Shariat Ullah.
- Q. Who wrote Asrar-Sanadeed?
 Ans. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Q. When Sir Syed was designated as member of Imperial Council?
 Ans. In 1877
- Q. When Sir Syed was designated as member of Viceroy's Legislative Council?
 Ans. 1878
- Q. Who wrote "Khutbat Ahmedia"?
 Ans. ✓Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Q. Who wrote "Tabian-ul-Qalam"?
 Ans. ✓Sir Syed.

- Q. Who started "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq"?
 Ans. ✓Sir Syed.
- Q. M.A.O. Collage was established in the year
 Ans. 1875 1875
- Q. When Muhammadan Educational Conference was formed?
 Ans. 1866
- Q. When British Indian Association was formed?
 Ans. It was formed in May 1866
- Q. When Indian National Congress was formed?
 Ans. It was formed in 1885
- Q. Who formed Indian Patriotic Association?
 Ans. Sir Syed formed Indian Patriotic Association in 1888
- Q. Who was the founder of Muhammadan Defense Association?
 Ans. Sir Syed was the founder of Muhammadan Defense Association.
- Q. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?
 Ans. Allen Octavian Hume.
- Q. Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?
 Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Ray
- Q. Who was the founder of Parathna Samaj?
 Ans. Dr. Atama Ray Pand Ring.
- Q. Who was the founder of Deo-Samaj?
 Ans. Sita Mand Agnihotri.
- Q. Who was the founder of Ram Krishan Messia?
 Ans. Sita Mand Agnihotri.

- Ans. Ram Krishan Persat.
- Q. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?
- Ans. Dianand Sarswati.
- Q. When Anjuman Himayat Islam was established?
- Ans. 24 Sep. 1884.
- Q. Who were the founders of Anjuman Himayat Islam?
- Ans. Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din. Dr. Din Muhammad. Nazir, Munshi Chiragh Abdul Rahim.
- Q. Who was the first President of Anjuman Himayat Islam?
- Ans. Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din.
- Q. When Islamia College Railway Road was established?
- Ans. 1907.
- Q. When Islamia College for Girls Copper Road was established?
- Ans. 1939.
- Q. When Hindi-Urdu controversy started?
- Ans. 1867.
- Q. When Indian Council Act was enforced?
- Ans. 1861 and 1892.
- Q. When Bengal was partitioned?
- Ans. 1905.
- Q. Who was the head of Simla Delegation?
- Ans. Sir Agha Khan.
- Q. Majlis Khadam-e-Kaba was established in?
- Ans. 1913.

- Q. What was 'Muslim Outlook'?
- Ans. This was the name of a Journal that was started by Khilafat deputation in London.
- Q. When Treaty of Sevres was signed?
- Ans. 10 Aug. 1920.
- Q. Was Moplas against British'?
- Ans. Yes, they supported Khilafat Movement
- Q. Who was General Dyre? *Governor of Punjab*
- Ans. General Dyre ordered to shoot in Jalianwala Bagh.
- Q. Who founded cow protection society?
- Ans. Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak
- Q. Who wrote Bande Matram?
- Ans. Bankim Chander Chatterji.
- Q. Who founded Mahasabah?
- Ans. Madan Mohan Maluir.
- Q. Who was the chief protagonist in Shudi?
- Ans. Swami Sharad Nand.
- Q. Who was Bankin Chaterji?
- Ans. He was the writer of "Anand Nath" a novel.
- Q. Who is the writer of "Toward Pakistan"?
- Ans. Waheed-uz-Zaman
- Q. Who is the writer of "Emergence of Pakistan"?
- Ans. Ch. Muhammad Ali
- Q. Who wrote the "Struggle for Pakistan"?
- Ans. I.H. Qureshi
- Q. Why Pirpur Report was prepared?

- Ans. To investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims.
- Q. Why Shraf Report was prepared?
- Ans. To investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar.
- Q. Who wrote 'India Wins Freedom'?
- Ans. Abu-Al-Kalam Azad.
- Q. When Muslims solemnized day of deliverance?
- Ans. 22 Dec. 1939.
- Q. Who wrote 'Verdict on India'?
- Ans. B. Nicholson.
- Q. Who published "Tehzib"?
- Ans. Abdul Haleem Sharar.
- Q. Who is the author of "Foundation of Pakistan"?
- Ans. Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada.
- Q. Who wrote "Evolution of Pakistan"?
- Ans. Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada.
- Q. Who were Khari Brothers?
- Ans. They were professor Abdul Sattar Khari and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khari.
- Q. Who wrote "The Making of Pakistan"?
- Ans. K.K. Aziz.
- Q. Who wrote "Now or Never"?
- Ans. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali.
- Q. Who wrote "A Federation of Cultural Zone for India"?
- Ans. Dr. Abdul Latif.

- Q. Who wrote "A Path Way to Pakistan"?
- Ans. Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman.
- Q. Who wrote "Pakistan Naguzir Tha"?
- Ans. Syed Hasan Riaz.
- Q. Who was Master Tara Singh?
- Ans. He was the leader of Sikhs.
- Q. When "Quit India Movement" was started?
- Ans. 1942.
- Q. Who wrote "Father And Daughter"?
- Ans. Begum Shah Nawaz.
- Q. When Simla Conference was held?
- Ans. 25 June 1945.
- Q. Who wrote "Transfer of Power in India"?
- Ans. V.P. Menon.
- Q. Who were members of Cabinet Mission?
- Ans. (1) Straford Cripps (2) A.V. Alexander (3) Sir Pathic Lawrence.
- Q. When Quaid-i-Azam called for Direct Nation Day?
- Ans. 16 Aug. 1946.
- Q. Who was the last viceroy of Britain?
- Ans. Lord Mountbatten.
- Q. Who were the members of Punjab Boundary Commission?
- Ans. Justice Muhammad Munir, Justice Shah Din, Justice Teja Singh, Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan.

Q. Who proposed the resolution in the meeting and by whom meeting was presided over?

Ans. The meeting was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam and Resolution was proposed by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq.

Q. Who confirmed the Resolution as a representative of Punjab

Ans. Zafar Ali Khan.

Q. Who supported the Resolution as a representative of Sindh?

Ans. Sir Abdullah Haroor.

Q. Who confirmed the Resolution as a representative of Balochistan?

Ans. Qazi Muhammad Isa

Q. Who supported the Resolution as a representative of NWFP?

Ans. Aurangzeb Sardar Aurangzeb

Q. In which elections Muslim League won all the seats reserved for the Muslims?

Ans. In Dec. 1945.

Q. When an interim-Government was established in the Sub-continent?

Ans. In September 1946.

Q. The plan of division of Sub-continent was declared on.

Ans. June 3, 1947.

PAKISTAN SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Q. What was the name of that committee which was formed by Constituent Assembly?

Ans. The Committee of Basic Principles.

Q. Soon after independence Pakistan went against India over Kashmir.

Ans. On 19th Oct. 1947.

Q. When Quaid-e-Azam died?

Ans. 11 Sep. 1948.

Q. When Kashmir cease-fire was agreed under U.N.O.?

Ans. 26 July 1949.

Q. When Liaquat Ali Khan was murdered?

Ans. 16 Oct. 1951.

Q. When Army took over in bloodless coup d'etat?

Ans. 7 Oct 1958.

Q. Who and when first Pakistan Constituent Assembly was dissolved?

Ans. Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on Dec. 21, 1954.

Q. How the Islamic Identity of Pakistan had been declared in the 1956 Constitution?

Ans. Pakistan had been declared as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Q. When Ayub Khan announced "Basic Democracy"?

Ans. 26 Oct. 1959.

- Q. When President Ayub signed 1962 Constitution?
- Ans. 1st March 1962.
- Q. When Martial Law of President Ayub was lifted?
- Ans. 8 June 1962.
- Q. When war broke out between India and Pakistan?
- Ans. On 6 Sep. 1965.
- Q. When cease-fire was announced?
- Ans. 23rd Sep. 1965.
- Q. When Tashkent Agreement was signed?
- Ans. Jan 10, 1966.
- Q. When Government announced Agartala Conspiracy case against Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman and thirty-four others?
- Ans. On Jan 6, 1968.
- Q. When assassination attempt was made on President Ayub?
- Ans. Nov. 7, 1968.
- Q. When President Ayub resigned?
- Ans. 25th March 1969.
- Q. When Yahya Khan took over?
- Ans. On 25th March 1969.
- Q. When Political restrictions were lifted up by Yahya Khan?
- Ans. 1st Jan. 1970.
- Q. When Legal Framework Order was issued? *LFO*
- Ans. On 28th March 1970.

- Q. On what date elections were held?
- Ans. 7 Dec. 1970.
- Q. When Provincial Assembly results were held?
- Ans. 17 Dec. 1970.
- Q. When Bhutto threatened to withdraw from constitution making?
- Ans. 17 Feb. 1971.
- Q. When Yahya dismissed civilian cabinet?
- Ans. On Feb. 21, 1971.
- Q. When Pakistan was dismembered?
- Ans. 16 Dec. 1971. Sakool-e-Dhaka (Fall of Dacca)
- Q. What name has been given to the Upper House in 1973 Constitution?
- Ans. Senate.
- Q. What name has been given to the Lower House in 1973 Constitution?
- Ans. National Assembly.
- Q. Who is chief executive by the National Assembly in accordance with the Constitution of 1973?
- Ans. Prime Minister.
- Q. When Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly?
- Ans. March 12, 1949.
- Q. When Fist Martial Law was declared in Pakistan?
- Ans. Oct. 7, 1958.
- Q. In which Constitution East Pakistan had been given the representation in accordance with the

proportion of its population?

Ans. In 1956 Constitution.

Q. When 1956 Constitution was abrogated?

Ans. In 1958.

Q. When did General Zia imposed Martial Law?

Ans. 5 July 1977.

Q. Who suspended the Constitution 1973?

Ans. Zia-ul-Haq.

Q. When "Eighth Amendment" was introduced by the constitution?

Ans. 1985.

Q. When Zia's plane crashed? 17 Aug, 1988

Ans. 17 Aug. 1988.

Q. When second constitution was implemented?

Ans. 1962.

Q. When was the third constitution amended?

Ans. On 14 Aug. 1973.

Q. When first Martial Law was withdrawn?

Ans. June 9, 1962.

Q. When was the third Martial Law lifted?

Ans. Dec. 30, 1985.

Q. When did President Ayub resigned from his office?

Ans. 25 March 1969.

Q. General Zia held Presidential Referendum in

Ans. 1984.

Q. When were four units merged into one unit?

Ans. 1955.

Q. Who abrogated first constitution?

Ans. Ayub Khan.

Q. Who were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Governor-Generals of Pakistan?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Malik Ghulam Muhammad.

Q. Who were the first, second and third Prime Ministers of Pakistan?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Muhammad Ali Bogra.

Q. When did second Martial Law was imposed?

Ans. On 25 March, 1969.

Q. Elections were held

Ans. On 6 February 1997.

Q. Pakistan became Nuclear Power on

Ans. 28 May 1997. 28 May 1998.

PAKISTAN GEOGRAPHY

Q. What is the total area of Pakistan?

Ans. 796096 K.M.

Q. India borders Pakistan?

Ans. On Eastern side.

Q. What is on the south of Pakistan?

Ans. Arabian Sea.

Q. Which countries lie in the North of Pakistan?

Ans. China, Russia.

Q. Which highway is known as Shahrah-i-Karakoram?

Ans. The trade route between China and Pakistan.

Q. Which Country is in the west of Pakistan?

Ans. Afghanistan.

Q. Name the border that separates Pakistan from Afghanistan?

Ans. Durand Line.

Q. When Durand Line was declared as border between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

Ans. 1893 A.D.

Q. In how many regions Pakistan is divided according to surface?

Ans. Pakistan is divided in the following:

- ✓ (I) Northern offshoots of Himalayas
- ✓ (II) Western offshoots of Himalayas.
- ✓ (III) The Plateau of Balochistan.
- ✓ (IV) Lower plain of Indus.
- ✓ (V) Upper plain of Indus.
- ✓ (VI) The coastal plains.

Q. What is the height of Himalayas?

Ans. Average height of Himalaya is 8126 Meters high.

Q. What is average height of Karakoram?

Ans. 7000 meters.

Q. What is the height of K-2?

Ans. 8611 meters.

Q. What is the highest peak of the Mountain Karakoram?

Ans. K-2.

Q. What is the highest peak of Hindu Kush mountain's range?

Ans. Tirich Mir.

Q. What is the height of Tirich Mir?

Ans. 7700 meter height.

Q. What is the average height of Salt Range?

Ans. 700 meter high.

Q. What is the length of Pakistan coastline?

Ans. 700 Kilometer.

Q. What are the healthful regions of Pakistan?

- Ans:
- (1) Murree
 - (2) Ayubia
 - (3) Nathiagali
 - (4) Abbottabad
 - (5) Kagan and Kashmir valley.

Q. What is the famous river of Soan Valley?

Ans. River Sawan. River Ero.

Q. What is the famous river of Balochistan Plateau?

Ans. River Zoab.

Q. What is the name of Salt Water Lake?

Ans. Lake Hamun Mush Khail.

Q. What are the famous Passes which lie in the western mountain ranges?

- Ans.
- (1) Khyber Pass
 - (2) Korram Pass

- (3) Tochi Pass (4) Gomal Pass
(5) Pass of Bolan.

Q. What are the important rivers of western mountain ranges?

- Ans. (1) River Swat (2) River Korram
(3) River Gomal (4) River Bolan.

Q. Which cantonment is situated near the Khyber Pass?

Ans. Peshawar Cantonment.

Q. Which cantonment starts near the Bolan Pass?

Ans. Quetta Cantonment.

Q. Which desert lies on the western bank of River Jhelum?

Ans. Desert of Thal.

Q. Which rivers irrigate the upper plain of River Indus?

Ans. Indus river and its tributaries — Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlug.

Q. In how many zones Pakistan is divided according to temperature?

Ans. 4 zones namely.

The North and West mountainous Area

✓ The upper Indus plain

✓ The coastal Area and the lower Indus Valley

✓ The plateau of Balochistan and Thar Desert.

Q. What are the Climatic regions of Pakistan?

- (1) Sub-Tropical continental Highland type

- (2) Sub-Tropical continental plateau type
(3) Sub-Tropical continental low lands type
(4) Sub-Tropical coastal type.

Q. What is Karez?

Ans. Water supply drains used to irrigate land in Balochistan

Q. How much area of Pakistan is under forests?

Ans. 4.5% 4.5 %

Q. How much oil we get from our own resources?

Ans. 10% 10 %

Q. Natural gas fulfils the requirement of Pakistan?

Ans. 35%

Q. Pakistan produces steel of her total need

Ans. 16%

Q. How many people earn their livelihood by agriculture?

Ans. 55% of the total population 55 %

Q. How much agri-good earn our total income?

Ans. 70%

Q. How much area of Pakistan is irrigated by Canals?

Ans. 70%

Q. When Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed?

Ans. In 1960.

Q. Which is the longest and largest river of Pakistan?

Ans. Indus River

Q. Name the famous canals of Pakistan.

Ans. (1) Upper Bari Doab

- (2) Lower Bari Doab
- (3) Sidhna Canals
- (4) Upper Chenab
- (5) Lower Chenab
- (6) Upper Jhelum
- (7) Canals of Trimu
- (8) Lower Jhelum
- (9) Ferozpur Canal
- (10) Sulemanki Canals

Q. What is the total canal fed area of Sindh?

Ans. 50 lac acres.

Q. What is Rabi?

Ans. Rabi starts from October and November.

Q. What are important crops of Rabi?

Ans. Wheat, Barley, Grains, Oil seeds.

Q. What is Kharif?

Ans. The crops of Kharif are sown during June and July.

Q. What are the main crops of Kharif?

Ans. Rice, Millet, Maize, Bajra, Cotton and Sugarcane.

Q. What is total length of Roads in Pakistan?

Ans. 57 thousand K.M.

Q. Which is the longest road of Pakistan?

Ans. Tourkham to Karachi (1735).

Q. Which road links the northern region of Pakistan to China?

Ans. Shahrah-i-Karakoram.

Q. What is the length of Railway lines in Pakistan?

Ans. 13 thousands K.M. 13000 km

Q. When P.I.A. was established?

Ans. 1955.

Q. When National Shipping Corporation was established?

Ans. 1979.

Q. Which is the largest seaport of Pakistan?

Ans. Karachi

Q. Where Port Qasim is constructed?

Ans. South Karachi.

Q. Where and when the first ammunition factory of Pakistan was established?

Ans. At Wah in 1957.

Q. What is the name of Training Aircraft made by Pakistan?

Ans. Mashaq.

Q. Where is located aircraft building factory?

Ans. Kamra

Q. What is the National Language of Pakistan?

Ans. Urdu.

Q. Write the names of famous Punjabi Poets.

- Ans. (1) Waris Shah
(2) Baba Farid
(3) Shah Hussain
(4) Bullay Shah

(5) Sultan Bahu

(6) Hashim Shah

(7) Khawajah Fared

(8) Sharif Kunjahi

Q. Write the famous poets of Sindhi.

Ans. (1) Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai

(2) Sachal Sarmast

Q. What is the name of first book written in Pushto Prose?

Ans. Ameer Crore

Q. Name the important poets of Pushto Language?

Ans. (1) Khushal Khan Khattak

(2) Rehman Baba.

Q. Camel skin lamps are made in

Ans. Multan.

Q. Multan and Bahawalpur are famous for

Ans. Decorated utensils.

Q. Chiniot is famous for

Ans. Woodwork.

Q. Why Sialkot is famous for?

Ans. Sports goods.

Q. Where are the Mazars of the following?

(1) Data Ganj Bux Lahore

(2) Mian Meer Lahore

(3) Baha-ud-Din Zakariyya Multan

(4) Imam Bari Latif Islamabad

✓ (5) Hazrat Shahbaz Qalandar Saven Sharif

✓ (6) Sachal Sarmast (a Sufi poet of seven languages) Daraza Sharif

✓ (7) Madho Lal Hussain Lahore

✓ (8) Sultan Bahu Shor Kot

✓ (9) Bulleh Shah Kasur

✓ (10) Baba Farid, Pakpattan

Ans. (1) Lahore

(2) Lahore

(3) Multan

(4) Islamabad

(5) Saven Sharif

(6) Daraza Sharif

(7) Lahore

(8) Shor Kot

(9) Kasur

(10) Pakpattan.

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Q. What is the length of common border between India and Pakistan?

Ans. 2200 Km.

Q. How many wars were fought between India and Pakistan?

Ans. Three 1948, 1965, 1971.

Q. When Treaty of Tashkent was signed?

Ans. 1965. Tashkent Declaration 1965

Q. When Simla Pact was signed?

Ans. 1972.

Q. When SAARC was established?

Ans. 1980.

Q. When India exploded its first nuclear device?

Ans. 1974.

Q. What is the length of common border of China and Pakistan?

Ans. 600 Km.

Q. What is the name of the Chinese province to which join the borders of Pakistan?

Ans. Sankiang.

Q. When Peoples Republic of China was established?

Ans. 1949.

Q. When were the common borders of China and Pakistan duly demarcated?

Ans. In 1965.

Q. How much area was gained by Pakistan as a result of this demarcation?

Ans. 1750 square meters.

Q. Did Pakistan supported China to make her permanent member of U.N.O.?

Ans. Yes.

Q. How long is Pakistan's border with Afghanistan?

Ans. 1800 km.

Q. Khyber connects Pakistan with

Ans. Afghanistan.

Q. When did Russia invaded over Afghanistan?

Ans. Dec. 1979.

Q. When did Russia signed withdrawal agreement?

Ans. In 1988.

Q. When did Russia withdraw its forces from Afghanistan?

Ans. In 1989.

Q. What is the length of common border of Pakistan and Iran?

Ans. 900 Km.

Q. When R.C.D. was signed?

Ans. 1964.

Q. When did R.C.D. converted into E.C.O.?

Ans. 1985.

Q. When did Pakistan became the member of U.N.O?

Ans. 30 Sep. 1947

Q. When did U.N.O. started functioning?

Ans. 24 Oct. 1945.

Q. What are the important organs of U.N.O.?

- Ans. (1) General Assembly.
(2) Security Council
(3) Economic and Social Council
(4) Trusteeship Council
(5) World Court of Justice

(6) Secretariat

Q. What are the total members of Security Council?

Ans. 15 members.

Q. When and where did OIC come into being?

Ans. 1965, in Morocco, Rabat

Q. When and where was the Second Islamic Conference held?

Ans. 1974, in Lahore.

Q. Where atomic explosions were carried out in Pakistan?

Ans. Chaghi (Balochistan).

Q. When did Pakistan join the Non-Aligned Movement?

Ans. 1979.

Q. What is the Pakistani major export?

Ans. Cotton.

Q. When Munir Report was prepared?

Ans. 1953.

Q. When Pakistan launched Ghauri Missile?

Ans. 6 April 1998.

Q. When Pakistan exploded its nuclear device?

Ans. 28 May 1998.

Q. How many devices were exploded on 30th May 1998?

Ans. One device.

Q. When did Pakistan rejoin Commonwealth?

Ans. 1989.

Q. When did the State Bank of Pakistan established?

Ans. 1st July 1948.

Q. When did Quaid-e-Azam die?

Ans. 11th September 1948.

Q. When did India occupy Jundgadh?

Ans. 8th November 1948.

Q. When did Objectives Resolution pass?

Ans. 12th March 1949.

Q. When National Bank of Pakistan was formed?

Ans. 8th November 1949.

Q. When did Liaquat Ali Khan visit U.S.A?

Ans. May 1950.

Q. When Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated?

Ans. 16th October 1951.

Q. When Khwaja Nazimuddin took over as the Second Prime Minister of Pakistan and Malik Ghulam Muhammad took over as 2nd Governor-General?

Ans. 19th October 1951.

Q. When Martial Law was imposed in Lahore?

Ans. 6th March 1953.

Q. When Muhammad Ali Bogra became Third Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 17 April 1953.

Q. When Defence Pact between U.S.A. and Pakistan was signed?

Ans. May 1954.

Q. When Constituent Assembly was dissolved by

Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad?

- Ans. 24th October 1954.
- Q. When Chaudhry Muhammad Ali took over as the 4th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Ans. 11 August 1955.
- Q. When West Pakistan turned into One Unit?
- Ans. 14th October 1955.
- Q. When First Constitution of Pakistan was introduced?
- Ans. 23rd March 1956.
- Q. When Iskander Mirza dissolved East Pakistan Cabinet?
- Ans. 26th May 1956.
- Q. When H. S. Suhrawardy took over as 5th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Ans. 12th September 1956.
- Q. When I. I. Chundrigar was appointed 6th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Ans. 17th October 1957.
- Q. When Malik Feroz Khan Noon took over as the 7th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Ans. 16th December 1957.
- Q. When Noon-Nehru Agreement was signed?
- Ans. 11th September 1958.
- Q. When Martial Law was imposed in the country?
- Ans. 7th October 1958.

- Q. When EBDO was promulgated?
- Ans. 25th March 1959.
- Q. When System of Basic Democracies was introduced?
- Ans. 26th October 1959.
- Q. When Capital was shifted to Islamabad?
- Ans. 26th November 1959.
- Q. When F. M. Ayub Khan was elected President by 80000 Basic Democrats?
- Ans. 14th February 1960.
- Q. When Constitution of 1962 was enforced?
- Ans. 1st March 1962.
- Q. When Basic Democracy elections was held in East Pakistan?
- Ans. 10th November 1964.
- Q. When F. M. Ayub Khan defeated Miss Fatima Jinnah in Presidential elections by 49951 votes to 28691 votes?
- Ans. 2nd January 1965.
- Q. When Six Points of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman were announced?
- Ans. 5th February 1965.
- Q. When Rann of Kutch War between India and Pakistan was fought?
- Ans. April 1965.
- Q. When Indo-Pakistan war started?
- Ans. 6th September 1965.

- Q. When Tashkent Declaration was signed?
 Ans. 10th January 1966.
- Q. When did F. M. Ayub Khan relinquish office of President and Gen. A. M. Yahya Khan imposed Martial Law in Pakistan? :
 Ans. 25th March 1969.
- Q. When One Unit was cancelled?
 Ans. 1st April 1970.
- Q. When National Assembly Elections held?
 Ans. 7th December 1970.
- Q. When Provincial Assemblies Elections held?
 Ans. 17th December 1970.
- Q. When Indian Army attacked East Pakistan?
 Ans. 22nd November 1971.
- Q. When State of Emergency was declared?
 Ans. 23rd November 1971.
- Q. When India attacked West Pakistan?
 Ans. 3rd December 1971.
- Q. When Cease Fire in East Pakistan was announced?
 Ans. 16th December 1971.
- Q. When Mr. Z. A. Bhutto took over as the 4th President of Pakistan?
 Ans. 20th December 1971.
- Q. When Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission on East Pakistan was appointed?
 Ans. 24th December 1971.

- Q. When Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was freed?
 Ans. 3rd January 1972.
- Q. When Simla Agreement was signed?
 Ans. 3rd July 1972.
- Q. When Constitution of 1973 was enforced. Ch. Fazal Elahi Chaudhary was sworn-in as the 5th President and Mr. Z. A. Bhutto as the 10th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 Ans. 14 August 1973.
- Q. When National Assembly declared the Ahmadis as a minority in Pakistan?
 Ans. 7th September 1974.
- Q. When Awami Party was banned after the assassination of Hayat Sher Pao and on 20th October 1975 Supreme Court upheld this decision?
 Ans. 10th February 1975.
- Q. When National Assembly Elections held. PPP won sweeping victory but other parties refused to accept the results?
 Ans. 7th March 1977.
- Q. When PNA started country wide movement against Bhutto government?
 Ans. 14th March 1977.
- Q. When talks between PNA and Bhutto government held. An agreement was reached but could not be implemented?
 Ans. 3rd to 15th June 1977.
- Q. When Gen. Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law in Pakistan. Mr. Z. A. Bhutto and other leaders were

taken into custody?

Ans. 5th July 1977.

Q. When Supreme Court announced that Martial Law was legal?

Ans. 10th November 1977.

Q. When Hadood Ordinance was promulgated?

Ans. 10th February 1979.

Q. When Wafaqi Shariat Court was established?

Ans. 26th May 1980.

Q. When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was issued?

Ans. 20th June 1980.

Q. When Zia-ul-Haq addressed U.N.O?

Ans. First October 1980.

Q. When Islamic University was established?

Ans. 10th November 1980.

Q. When Ramazan Ordinance was promulgated?

Ans. July 1981.

Q. When Majlis Shoora was formed?

Ans. 4th December 1981.

Q. When Qazi Courts were established?

Ans. February 1983.

Q. When Sixth Five-Year Plan was made?

Ans. May 1983.

Q. When Wafaqi Mohtasib was appointed?

Ans. August 1984.

Q. When Interest free Banking was introduced?

Ans. July 1984.

Q. When Nizam-e-Salat was introduced?

Ans. August 1984.

Q. When Presidential Referendum held?

Ans. 19th December 1984.

Q. When Election Schedule for 1985 elections announced?

Ans. 12th January 1985.

Q. When National Assembly elections held?

Ans. February 1985.

Q. When Provincial Assembly elections held?

Ans. 8th February 1985.

Q. When Zia-ul-Haq nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 10th March 1985.

Q. When Muhammad Khan Junejo sworn-in as Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 3rd March 1985.

Q. When Martial Law was lifted and Fundamental rights restored?

Ans. December 1985.

Q. When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National and Provincial assemblies?

Ans. 6th August 1990.

Q. When National Assembly elections held in 1990?

Ans. 24th October 1990.

210

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

- Q. When Provincial Assembly elections held in 1990?
- Ans. 27th October 1990.
- Q. When Mian Nawaz Sharif was elected leader of the Parliamentary group?
- Ans. 1st November 1990.
- Q. When Members of National Assembly were sworn-in?
- Ans. 3rd & 4th November 1990.
- Q. When Mian Nawaz Sharif was elected as the 13th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Ans. 6th November 1990.
- Q. When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly and Nawaz Sharif's Government was dismissed. Mir Balakh Sher Mazari was sworn-in as caretaker P.M. in 1993?
- Ans. 19th April 1993.
- Q. When Manzoor Wattoo was elected new Chief Minister of Punjab?
- Ans. 21st April 1993.
- Q. When President appointed Nasim Hasan Shah as permanent Chief Justice of Pakistan?
- Ans. 27th April 1993.
- Q. When Nawaz Government and National Assembly was restored. Supreme Court declares Presidential Order ultra vires judgment passed?
- Ans. 26th May 1993.

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

211

SOLVED PAPERS

1985 - 2006

C.S.S. EXAMINATIONS 1985 HISTORY INDO-PAK — PAPERS (SOLVED)

HISTORY INDO-PAK — (PAPER II) 1985 (SOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

(i) Hoysals (ii) Raja Tarangini (iii) Koshak-i-Siri: (iv) Ustad Isa: (v) Iqta's: (vi) Mahabat Khan: (vii) Malik Kafur: (viii) Kaiqubad: (ix) Alai Darwaza: (x) Padmavat: (xi) Demetrios: (xii) Tahrikh-i-Alfi: (xiii) Mir Jumla: (xiv) Muntakhab-ul-Lubab: (xv) Nasir-ud-din Qubacha: (xvi) Durgavati: (xvii) Maham Anaga: (xviii) Himu: (xix) Gulbadan Begum: (xx) Infallibility Decree.

Solutions:

- (i) A Kingdom of south during Ala-ud-din Khilji's period.
- (ii) It is a book on history of Kashmir written by Pandit Kachan.
- (iii) This was the name of the Palace of Ala-ud-din.
- (iv) He was the chief architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- (v) A piece of land granted by the ruler to some of his subjects for his services.
- (vi) He was a renowned General of Jehangir. He arrested Jehangir and Noor Jehan.
- (vii) He was a General of Ala-ud-din Khilji. He conquered Deccan.
- (viii) He was son of Bughra Khan.
- (ix) It was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-din Khilji near Qutab Minar in 1311 A.D.
- (x) It is the work of Malik Muhammad Jaisi.

- (xi) He was an Indo-Greek King who ruled from 165 to 180 B.C.
- (xii) It was a history written by a team of historians during the reign of Akbar.
- (xiii) He was a minister of Sultan Qutb Shah of Golkonda. Later on he joined the Mughals and served them in Deccan.
- (xiv) It was the history written by Kafi Khan during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- (xv) He was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghauri and served as a Governor of Multan.
- (xvi) She was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564.
- (xvii) She was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.
- (xviii) He was the Hindu commander of Adil Shah Suri. He occupied Delhi but was defeated by Akbar in second battle of Panipat in 1556.
- (xix) She was the sister of Mughal King Humayun. She wrote "Humayun Nama".
- (xx) It was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

HISTORY INDO-PAK — (PAPER II) 1985 (SOLVED)

1. (Compulsory Question)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

- a. Write the correct answer:

Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between:

- The English and French in India
- The ruler of Bengal and the East India Company
- Mughal King of Delhi and the English
- Hindus and Muslims

Ans. (ii)

(b) Write the incorrect statement:

Lucknow Pact (1916) provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Legislative Councils in the following proportion.

- One-half of the elected members in the Punjab to be Muslims,
- One-half of the elected members in Bengal to be Muslims
- One-third of the elected members in Bombay to be Muslims.
- 30 percent of the elected members in UP to be Muslims.

Ans. (ii)

(c) Write the correct statement:

When All-India Muslim League was found in 1906, one of its written aims was:

- To unite Muslims on one platform.
- To fight for independence.
- To fight against Hindus.
- To promote loyalty to the British Government.

Ans. (iv)

Write the correct statement:

(d) The August Offer (1940) was aimed at:

- Inviting a certain number of Indian representatives to join Viceroy's Executive Council:
- Resolving Hindu-Muslim differences.
- Offering autonomy to provinces.
- Offering greater share to Indians in Services.

Ans. (iv)

(c) Answer in Yes or No:

- Aurangzeb was the last Mughal Emperor.
- Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Hyderabad Deccan.
- Nadir Shah, King of Persia, Marched into Delhi in 1739.
- Dyarchy was introduced in the government of India Act of 1919.

Solution:

(i)	No	(ii)	No	(iii)	Yes	(iv)	Yes
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HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER 1986 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- Chachnama: (ii) Alar: (iii) Kanauj. (iv) Mathura: (v) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri: (vi) Minhaj-us-Siraj: (vii) Amir Khusrau: (viii) Tughril: (ix) Hazrat Bahauddin Zakariya: (x) Sidi Maula: (xi) Deogiri: (xii) Juna Khan: (xiii) Ain-i-Akbari: (xiv) Tarikh-

i-Daudi. (xv) Khazan-i-Amra (xvi) Maathir-i-Alamgiri. (xvii) Malik Ambar. (xviii) Khafi Khan. (xvix) Sivaji. (xx) Shayista Khan.

Solutions:

- (i) This is a history book of Arab Conquest written by Hamid Kafi.
- (ii) It was the capital of Raja Jai Chand.
- (iii) Kanauj is an ancient city lying in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, on the Ganges river.
- (iv) It was the birth place of Lord Karishna. It is located between Delhi and Agra.
- (v) It is a book of history written by Minhaj-us-Siraj.
- (vi) He was a historian in the period of Sultanate of Delhi. He wrote Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.
- (vii) Amir Khusru was a great poet who flourished in the Sultanate period.
- (viii) During Balban period he was the Governor of Bengal and he revolted against Balban.
- (xix) He was a great saint of Suharwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.
- (x) He was a Saint of Jalal-ud-din Khilji period and was executed on charges of political treason.
- (xi) It was the capital of Raja Ram Chander Dev in Deccan. Later on it was conquered by Ala-ud-din Khilji and named Daulatabad by Muhammad Tughlaq.
- (xii) Juna Khan was the original name of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
- (xii) It is the renowned work of Abul Fazal about the Government of Akbar the Great.

- (xiii) A history of Lodhi dynasty written by Abdullah during the Mughal period.
- (xiv) A history of later Mughals written by Azad Bilgrami.
- (xv) It is a history of the Aurangzeb reign, written by Mustaid Khan.
- (xvi) An Abyssinian slave who rose to the chief ministership of Ahmadnagar.
- (xvii) Was the Pen name of Muhammad Hashim of Kwaf in Khurasan who wrote his famous historical work Muntakhab-ul-Lubab.
- (xviii) (1627-1680) was the founder of the independent Maratha Kingdom.
- (xix) Was a Maternal uncle of Emperor Aurangzeb, who appointed him in 1660 Governor of Deccan with special mission.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1986 (SOLVED)

I. (Compulsory Question) :

- (a) **What was the aim of Shah Wali Ullah's Movement?**
 - (i) To crush the Marhattas.
 - (ii) To establish an Islamic State.
 - (iii) To reform the beliefs of the Muslims.
 - (iv) To revive the spirit of Islam in the subcontinent.

Ans.

- (b) **In order to inquire into the injustice done to the Muslims during Congress ministries, the Muslim League appointed a committee under the chairmanship of:**

- (i) Maulana Shaukat Ali

- (ii) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (iii) Raja Muhammad Mehdi
- (iv) Ch. Fazal Haq.

Ans. (iii) Raja Muhammad Mehdi

(c) The Objectives Resolution' was accepted by the Constituent Assembly in:

- (i) 1947 (ii) 1949
- (iii) 1951 (iv) 1952.

Ans. (ii) 1949

(d) The bill of 'One Unit' was accepted by the Assembly on:

- (i) 15th November 1954
- (ii) 30th September 1955
- (iii) 3rd June 1956
- (iv) 2nd January 1957.

Ans. (ii) 30th September 1955

(e) Write the correct statement:

When Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, one of its aims was?

- (i) To fight for Independence.
- (ii) To fight against Muslims.
- (iii) To promote loyalty to the British Government.
- (iv) To be representative of the subcontinent.

Ans. (iii) To promote loyalty to the British Government.

Fill in the blanks with correct answers;

- (i) The Day of Deliverance was observed on _____.
- (ii) The Pakistan Resolution was passed on _____.
- (iii) Allahabad Address was delivered by Allama Iqbal in _____.
- (iv) Round Table Conferences were held in London from _____ to _____.
- (v) The Indus Basin Agreement was signed after years of negotiation in _____.

Solution:

- (i) The Day of Deliverance was observed on 22nd December 1939.
- (ii) The Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940.
- (iii) Allahabad Address was delivered by Allama Iqbal in December 1930.
- (iv) Round Table Conferences were held in London from 1930 to 1932.
- (v) The Indus Basin Agreement was signed after years of negotiation in 1960.

Solution: True/False.

- (i) The sole aim of the "Khilafat Movement" was the establishment of Muslim government in the subcontinent.
- (ii) The Delhi Muslims Proposals were the reflection of the Political fat-sightedness of Quaid-e-Azam.

220

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

- (iii) The right of separate electorate for the Muslims was accepted in the Lucknow Pact.
- (iv) The annulment of the Partition of Bengal set a wave of despair in the minds of Muslims of the subcontinent.
- (v) The Congress claimed that it was representative of the entire population of the subcontinent.

ANSWERS

(i)	No	(ii)	Yes	(iii)	Yes	(iv)	Yes
(v)	Yes						

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 1987 ISOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

- (i) Faqir Ullah Saif Khan: (ii) Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi:
 (iii) Uch: (iv) Tabaqat-i-Akbari: (v) Buland Darwaza: (vi) Baz Bahadur: (vii) Fatihat-i-Firuz Shahi: (viii) Sadr-us-Sudur:
 (ix) Shiqdar: (x) Fatawa-i-Jehandari: (xi) Shams Siraj Afif:
 (xii) Fuwaid-ul-Faud: (xiii) Amiri Tarab: (xiv) Shaikh Jamali:
 (xv) Wakil-i-Dar: (xvi) Mirza Haider Dughlat: (xvii) Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur: (xviii) DIU: (xix) Muhammad Masum Nami:
 (xx) Makhdum-i-Jehanian:

Solutions:

- (i) A governor of Aurangzeb who served in Bihar and wrote a book on music.
- (ii) A book of history on Sayed Dynasty written by Yahya Sirhindi.
- (iii) A place near Bahawalpur district. It is the burial place of Makhdoom Jehanian.

221

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

- (iv) It was the name of a history written by Nizamuddin in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.
- (v) It was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujarat.
- (vi) Was the king of Malwa till he was deposed by Akbar. He was a renowned musician.
- (vii) It is the autobiography of Feruz Shah Tughlaq.
- (viii) Was an officer of Mughal Administration. He served as a liaison officer between the emperor and the people.
- (ix) A revenue officer who managed the revenue division called shiq.
- (x) This was Ziauddin Barani's book on state craft.
- (xi) Author of Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi.
- (xii) This was written by Zia-ud-Din Barni.
- (xiii) This is entertainment tax levied before the period of Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
- (xiv) He was the author of 'Siyar-ul-Arifin' and was also the tutor of Sikander Lodhi.
- (xv) An officer under the Mughal Sultanate administration. He was incharge of king's household.
- (xvi) He was a cousin of Babar and author of "Tarikh-i-Rashidi".
- (xvii) This title was conferred by Mughal Emperor Jehangir upon his Court Painter Mansoor.
- (xviii) It is a small Island of the coast of Gujarat. It remained in Portuguese possession. Bahuddin Shah of Gujarat took refuge in this Island.
- (xix) A Governor of Kandhar. He lies buried at Sukkur. He wrote "Tarikh-i-Sindh".

- (xx) A renowned Sufi of Feroz Tughlaq period. His original name was Sheikh Jilal-ud-Din Bukhari.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1987 (SOLVED)

I. (a) Fill in the blanks with correct answers:

- (i) Pakistan Resolution was passed on _____ at _____.
- (ii) Second Round Table Conference was held in _____ in _____.
- (iii) Zakat at the rate of _____ percent was introduced in Pakistan in the year _____.
- (iv) Objectives Resolution was passed in 1940 by the Session held at _____.

Solutions:

- (i) Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940 at Lahore.
- (ii) Second Round Table conference was held in Sept. 1931 in London.
- (iii) Zakat at the rate of 2.5 percent was introduced in Pakistan in the year 1980.
- (iv) Objectives Resolution was passed in 1940 by the Session held at Karachi.

(b) Answer the following questions in Yes or No:

- (i) War of Independence 1857 was fought between Aurangzeb and Marhattas.
- (ii) Lucknow Pact (1916) denied separate representation of Muslims in Provincial Legislatures..
- (iii) Shah Waliullah started the Khilafat Movement.

- (iv) First Constitution of Pakistan was passed in 1948.

ANSWERS

(i)	No	(ii)	No	(iii)	No	(iv)	No
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(c) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Muslim League was founded in _____ under the leadership of _____.
- (ii) Iqbal was born in _____ and died in _____.
- (iii) Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in _____ and chosen President of Muslim League in _____.
- (iv) Iqbal's early poems were composed mainly in _____ and published in the year _____.

Solution:

- (i) Muslim League was founded in 1906 under the leadership of Nawab Saleemullah Khan.
- (ii) Iqbal was born in 1877 and died in 1938.
- (iii) Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen President of Muslim League in 1930.
- (iv) Iqbal's early poems were composed mainly in Bang-e-Dara and published in the year 1924.

(d) Complete the following statements with the help of choices given in brackets:

- (i) Mr. _____ announced the partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June, 1947. (Mountbatten, Cripps, Simon)

- (ii) British Cabinet Minister Mr. Cripps came to India in _____ (June 1947, March 1942, February 1946).
- (iii) Simla Conference was held in the year _____ (April 1944, March 1940, June 1945).
- (iv) The Cabinet Mission scheme was placed before Quaid-e-Azam in _____ (November 1945, March 1947, April 1946).

Ans. (i) Mountbatten

(ii) June 1947

(iii) June 1945

(iv) April 1946

(c) Answer the following questions in Yes or No:

- (i) Dyarchy was introduced in the government of India Act-1919.
- (ii) Jinnah's famous fourteen points were formulated in March, 1929.
- (iii) Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in April, 1930.
- (iv) The British Communal Award was announced in September, 1933.

ANSWERS

(i)	Yes	(ii)	Yes	(iii)	No	(iv)	No
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HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 1988 (SOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

- (i) The Forty: (ii) Panipat: (iii) Gulbadan Begum: (iv) Kh. Moeenuddin Ajmeri: (v) Moasir-ul-Umera: (vi) Adina Beg: (vii) Syed Brothers: (viii) Mir Bakhshi: (ix) Rohtas Fort: (x) Firdausi: (xi) Auqaf: (xii) Bhagat Kabir: (xiii) Kashaful Mahjub: (xiv) Muntakhab-ul-Lubab: (xv) Masjid Jamat Khana: (xvi) Abu-ul-Fazl: (xvii) Tarikh Mubarak Shahi: (xviii) Mudrasa Rahimia: (xix) Jainism: (xx) Nagar Kot:

Solutions:

- (i) This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltutmish who played important role in contemporary politics.
- (ii) This is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
- (iii) She was an author of Humayun Nama and sister of Mughal King Humayun.
- (iv) He was a great saint of Chisti sect of Islamic Mysticism.
- (v) It is a biography of the Mughal nobles compiled by Shah Nawaz Khan.
- (vi) A Governor of Lahore in the Last years of Mughal Rule.
- (vii) Hussain Ali and Abdullah Khan who flourished in the early part of the 18th century are historically known as Syed Brothers. They were King Makers for few years.
- (viii) He was an officer under Mughal administration and was the paymaster of the state.
- (ix) The fort that was built by Sher Shah near Jhelum.

- (x) He wrote Shahnama and was also a Court poet of Mahmood of Ghazni.
- (xi) Muslims holy religious places are termed as Auqaf.
- (xii) Founder of Bhakti Movement. He flourished in 15th century.
- (xiii) It is renowned work on mysticism by Ali Hajveri (Data Sahib).
- (xiv) This is a detailed account history of Mughals written by Khafi Khan during Aurangzeb's reign.
- (xv) This is a mosque located in the Khangah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia at Delhi.
- (xvi) A leading light of Akbar's reign. He wrote "Akbarnama" which is the most authentic history of Akbar's period.
- (xvii) This was a book on Syed Dynasty written by Yahya Sirhindi.
- (xviii) This Madrasa was established by Shah Abdur Rahim at Delhi.
- (xix) This is a religious movement started by Mahavirs.
- (xx) It is a sacred Hindu town located in Kangra district:

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1988 (SOLVED)

1. Compulsory question.

(a) Fill in the blanks:

The Quaid-e-Azam:

- (i) Became the member of the All India Muslim League in _____.

- (ii) Became the President of the Muslim League for the first time in _____.
- (iii) Resigned from the Legislative Assembly of India in protest against _____.
- (iv) Asked to observe the "Deliverance Day" in _____.

Solutions:

The Quaid-i-Azam:

- (i) Became a member of the All India Muslim League in 1913.
 - (ii) Became the President of the Muslim League for the first time in 1916.
 - (iii) Resigned from the Legislative Assembly of India in protest against Rowlat.
 - (iv) Asked to observe the "Deliverance Day" in 1939.
- (b) Identify the following in two to three sentences:
- (i) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (ii) The Agha Khan
 - (iii) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulike
 - (iv) Lord Hume.

Solution:

Ans

(i) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856 - 1920) was an Indian Nationalist leader. He was a great Sanskrit scholar and astronomer. He was a journalist in Pune and his newspaper in Marathi language 'Kesari' served a lot to India to get freedom from British rule.

(ii)

The Agha Khan

Agha Khan is the title of the spiritual leader of a sect within the Ismaili branch of Islam which was formed in 1094. Agha Khan III Sir Sultan Mohammad Shah, was one of the founders of the Muslim League in 1906. The present Agha Khan IV, Prince Karim Agha Khan is the 49th hereditary Imam.

(iii) **Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulik**

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulik was the immediate successor of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He remained secretary of MAO College, Aligarh. He organised the Urdu Defence Association in 1900.

(iv) **Lord Hume**

Lord Hume a retired English Civil Servant founded Indian National Congress in 1885.

(c) **Who wrote the following books:**

- (i) Jinnah of Pakistan
- (ii) Five Thousand Years of Pakistan
- (iii) Pakistan: The Formative Phase
- (iv) Constitutional Development in Pakistan.

Ans. (i) **By: Stanly.**

(ii) **By: R.E.M**

(iii) **By: K.B. Saeed**

(iv) **By: G. W. Chaudhry**

(d) **Given below are certain statements. Please answer in True or False.**

- (i) The Government of India Act of 1919 gave the right to separate electorate to the Muslims in India.

(ii) 1988 Elections in Pakistan were held on the basis of separate electorates.

(iii) Quaid-e-Azam's fourteen points were formulated in answer to the Nehru Report.

(iv) The Nehru Report was named after Jawaharlal Nehru.

ANSWERS

(i)	(F)	(ii)	(T)	(iii)	(T)	(iv)	(F)
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(e) **Please state:**

(i) The name of one Muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.

Ans. **Shoab Qureshi**

(ii) The year when the Quaid-e-Azam decided that the Muslim League would join the Interim-Government in India.

Ans. **1946**

(iii) The name of the non-Muslim member who became a Minister in the Interim-Government on Muslim League's behalf.

Ans. **J. N. Mandal**

(iv) The name of a person who has been the Governor-General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans. **Khawaja Nazimuddin**

HISTORY INDO-PAK — (PAPER II 1989 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

(i) Khusro Khan: (ii) Tahmasap: (iii) The Forty: (iv) Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi: (v) Ushr: (vi) Dar-ul-Harb: (vii) Khulasat-al-Tawarikh: (viii) Qutab-ud-din Aibak: (ix) Ghazi Malik: (x) Amir Khusru: (xi) Daulatabad: (xii) Din-i-Ilahi: (xiii) Dara Shikoh: (xiv) Panipat: (xv) Bairum Khan: (xvi) Madrasa-i-Rahimia: (xvii) Noor Jehan: (xviii) Abu-ul-Fazal: (xix) Fadawa-i-Alamgiri: (xx) Sheikh Saleem Chishti:

Solutions:

- (i) Khusro Khan was low born Hindu. He became the governor of Deccan.
- (ii) The king of Persia who helped Humayun to recapture his throne.
- (iii) This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltutmish who played important role in contemporary politics.
- (iv) It is a complete historical account composed by Burni in Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's reign.
- (v) This is the name of a tax collected at the rate of one-tenth of the total production.
- (vi) A non-Muslim country where the Muslims feel that they are not given an opportunity to perform their religious duties properly.
- (vii) It is the chronicle of the reign of Aurangzeb written by Sujau Rai Khatri.
- (viii) He was a great commander of Muhammad Ghauri who laid the foundation of Slave Dynasty.
- (ix) This was the original name of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

- (x) A great poet and singer. He was a disciple of Khawaja Nizamuddin Aulia. He flourished during the sultanate period.
- (xi) Deogiri was given the name Daulatabad by Muhammad Tughlaq.
- (xii) This was a new religion invented by Akbar to create tolerance and love among the people of India.
- (xiii) Was son of Shah Jehan, he fought against Aurangzeb Alamgir. He was mystic and writer.
- (xiv) A famous battle ground near Delhi, here three important battles were fought.
- (xv) Bairum Khan was a tutor of Humayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hemu in 1556.
- (xvi) A famous religious institution started by Shah Abdul Rahim (Father of Shah Wali Ullah).
- (xvii) She was a beloved Queen of Jehangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of the state.
- (xviii) He was a son of Sheikh Mubarak. He was one of the *Nau Ratans* of Akbar the Great. He wrote Akbar Nama.
- (xix) This is a famous work on Islamic Jurisprudence compiled by a board of Ulema during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- (xx) He was a Muslim saint of Fatehpur Sikri who was contemporary of Akbar the Great.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1989 (SOLVED)**1. Write the correct answers:****Fill in the blanks:**

- (f) The Civil Disobedience Movement was started on _____.
- (g) The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on _____.
- (h) Round Table Conferences were held in London from _____ to _____.
- (i) Allama Iqbal was chosen President of Muslim League in _____.
- (j) Mr. Cripps visited India in _____ to meet the political leaders.
- (k) The year of 1956 will be remembered in Pakistan history because in that year Pakistan became _____.
- (l) _____ was the last Governor-General of Pakistan.

Solution:

- (f) The Civil Disobedience Movement was started on 12th March 1930.
- (g) The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 12th March 1949.
- (h) Round Table Conferences were held in London from 1930 to 1932.
- (i) Allama Iqbal was chosen President of Muslim League in 1930.

- (j) Mr. Cripps visited India in 1942 to meet the political leaders.
- (k) The year of 1956 will be remembered in Pakistan history because in that year Pakistan became Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- (l) Iskandar Mirza was the last Governor General of Pakistan.
- (m) Match list "B"

Solutions:**1. Write the correct answer:****(a) Zill-e-Elahi means:**

- (i) Shadow of Allah;
- (ii) Slave of Allah;
- (iii) Defender of Allah's faith
- (iv) Allah's Worshipper.

Ans. (i) Shadow of Allah;**(b) Jalianwala Bagh firing took place at:**

- (i) Delhi (ii) Lahore
- (iii) Jullendar (iv) Amritsar

Ans. (iv) Amritsar**(c) The Swadeshi movement means:**

- (i) Shouting anti-British Slogans;
- (ii) Boycotting British or foreign goods and the use of local goods;
- (iii) Use of Khaddi Clothes and Cap;
- (iv) Use of Hindi/Urdu in conversation.

Ans. (ii) Boycotting British or foreign goods and the use of local goods;

(d) The battle of Plassey took place in:

- (i) 1765; (ii) 1757;
(iii) 1775; (iv) 1777.

Ans. (iii) 1775

(c) When the Congress rule came to an end in 1939 the Muslims observed a "Day of Deliverance" on:

- (i) 14 August 1939;
(ii) 20 December 1939;
(iii) 10 November 1939;
(iv) 15 September 1939.

Ans. (ii) 20 December 1939;

(m) Match list "B"

LIST A

1. Lord Rippon (a) Partition of Bengal
2. Lord Dalhousie (b) Local Self-Government
3. Lord Curzon (c) Abolition of Satee
4. Lord Bentinck (d) Doctrine of lapse.

LIST B

Solution:

LIST A

1. Lord Rippon (a) Local Self Government
2. Lord Dalhousie (b) Doctrine of lapse.
3. Lord Curzon (c) Partition of Bengal
4. Lord Bentinck (d) Abolition of Suettee

Solution:

(n) Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) First Sikh War
(ii) First Afghan War
(iii) First Burmese War
(iv) First World War.

Ans: (i) First Burmese war.

(ii) First Sikh War.

(iii) First Afghan War

(iv) First World War.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 1990 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

(i) The Mansabdars: (ii) Tozak-i-Jehangiri: (iii) Mewar: (iv) Malik Ayaz: (v) H. Fakhruddin-Zanjani: (vi) Khandesh: (vii) Subuktigin: (viii) Abu-ul-Fateh Daud: (ix) Bakhtiar Khilji: (x) Terain: (xi) Malik Kafur: (xii) Ibn-i-Batuta: (xiii) Kanwaha: (xiv) Sadrus Sadur: (xv) Qutbat-ul-Islam Mosque: (xvi) Francis Bernier: (xvii) Muntakhbat Tawarikh: (xviii) Khan-i-Saman: (xix) H. Kh. Baqi Billah Bairang: (xx) Kitab-ul-Hind:

Solutions:

(i) Mansabdars were different rank holders in Mughal Administration. There were 66 graders of Mansabdars but in actual field there were grades ranging from commanders of 10 to commanders of 10,000.

(ii) It is the autobiography of Jehangir.

- (iii) Hindu state of Rajputana that was ruled by Rajputs. At the time Babar's invasion of Indo-Pakistan. It was ruled by Rana Sanga.
- (iv) Ayz was a favourite slave of king Mahmood of Ghazni.
- (v) He was a renowned saint of his time.
- (vi) This was the name of a small kingdom during Sultanate period.
- (vii) He was the ruler of Ghazni. He ruled Ghazni from 977 to 997.
- (viii) Ruler of Bengal and Bihar at Akbar's time. He declared his independence and later on surrendered.
- (ix) He was a celebrated slave of Muhammad Ghouri. He conquered Bengal.
- (x) Terain is located 14 miles away from Thanesar. It is now called Tarqware. It is famous for the battles of Terain.
- (xi) A great General of Ala-ud-din Khilji who conquered Deccan.
- (xii) He was a famous African traveller who stayed in the court of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq for several years. He travelled over the quarter part of the then world from China to India.
- (xiii) It is the historical place in North India where Babar defeated the Rajputs in 1527. At this historical place, Babar broke his wine vessels.
- (xiv) Guardian of Islamic law and Spokeman of ulema.
- (xv) It was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.

- (xvi) He was a European traveller who visited India during Shah Jehan's period.
- (xvii) It is a detailed account of Akbar period by Abdul Qadir Badayuni.
- (xviii) He was incharge of Emperor's department of manufacturers and goods for military and democratic purpose.
- (xix) This renowned saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Majadid Alf-Sani.
- (xx) It was written by Al-Bairuni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.

HISTORY INDO-PAK — PAPER III 1990 (SOLVED)

1. Complete the following sentences:

- (a) The 'Objectives Resolution' was passed at _____ by the Constituent Assembly in _____.
- (b) The 'One Unit' bill was accepted by the Parliament on _____ when _____ was Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- (c) The Indian National Congress was founded by _____ in _____.
- (d) The day of deliverance was observed by _____ in _____.
- (e) The Pakistan Resolution was passed at _____ on _____.
- (f) Allama Iqbal was elected as the member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in _____ and became President of Muslim League in _____.
- (g) Mr. _____ announced the partition of India into two independent states on _____.

- (h) The battle of Plassey was fought in _____ between _____.
- (i) Muslim League was founded in _____ and its first President was _____.
- (j) Second Round Table Conference was held in the year _____ in _____.

Solutions:**I. Complete the following sentences:**

- (a) The 'Objectives resolution' was passed at Karachi by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.
- (b) The 'One Unit' bill was accepted by the Parliament on 19th Oct. 1955 when M. Ali Bogra was Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- (c) The Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume in 1885.
- (d) The day of deliverance was observed by Muslims in 1939.
- (e) The Pakistan Resolution was passed at Lahore on 23rd March 1940.
- (f) Allama Iqbal was elected as the member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and became President of Muslim League in 1930.
- (g) Mr. Mountbatten announced the partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June 1947.
- (h) The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between Clive and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula.
- (i) Muslim League was founded in 1906 and its first President was Sir Agha Khan.
- (j) Second Round Table Conference was held in the year 1931 in London.

HISTORY INDO-PAK PAPER II 1991 (SOLVED)**Write the correct answers:****Islam was introduced in India by:**

- (i) (a) The Arabs (b) The Turks
(c) The Mughals (d) None of them

(ii) Prithvi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 AD at Thanesar by:

- (a) Muhammad Bin Qasim
(b) Mahmud Ghaznavi
(c) Muhammad Ghouri
(d) None of the above.

(iii) Qutub Minar of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hallmark of the Empire of:

- (a) The Arabs (b) The Afghans
(c) The Turks (d) None of the above

(iv) Ibn Batuta lived at the Court of:

- (a) Sultan Alla-ud-din Khilji
(b) Balban
(c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
(d) Shahanshah Akbar

(v) The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by:

- (a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Babar
(c) Jehangir (d) ShahJehan

(vi) The Lodhi dynasty was founded by:

- (a) Sikandar (b) Bahlol
(c) Ibrahim (d) None of the above

- (vii) Under 'Akbar's Mansabdari system, when a Mansabdar died all his property was confiscated by the law called:
- (a) Law of Omrah (b) Law of Mansabdar
(c) Law of Escheat (d) Law of Diwan-e-Qazi
- (iii) In 1582 Akbar appointed his Diwan-e-Chief to:
- (a) Jehangir (b) Birbal
(c) Bairam Khan (d) Raja Todar Mal
- (ix) Dara Shikouh in his religious thought was influenced by:
- (a) Mujaddid Alf Sani (b) Mulla Shaida
(c) Shah Waliullah (d) Khawja Masoom
- (x) The famous manuscript Shikasta and Nastaliq were written by:
- (a) Babar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
(d) Shah Waliullah

Solutions:

(i)	(a)	(ii)	(c)	(iii)	(c)	(iv)	(c)
(v)	(a)	(vi)	(b)	(vii)	(c)	(viii)	(d)
(iv)	(b)	(x)	(b)				

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1991 (SOLVED)

1. Write the correct answers:

- (i) The Indian National Congress was founded in the year
- (a) 1869 (b) 1879
(c) 1881 (d) 1885

- 19th February, 1946 is associated with
- (ii) (a) The Day of Deliverance
(b) The Second Round Table Conference
(c) Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India
(d) None of the above.
- (iii) In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognised under:
- (a) The Indian Council's Act, 1892
(b) The Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
(c) The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
(d) The Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (iv) The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by:
- (a) The Cripps Proposals;
(b) The Cabinet Mission;
(c) The Indian Independence Act;
(d) None of the above.
- (v) The L.F.O. was issued by:
- (a) Mohammad Ayub Khan
(b) Yahya Khan
(c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(d) Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Solutions:

(i)	(d)	(ii)	(c)	(iii)	(d)	(iv)	(b)
(v)	(b)						

(B) Fill in the blanks:

- (vi) Prada stands for _____
- (vii) The system of Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished in _____.

- (viii) The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on _____ 1956.
- (ix) The Partition of Bengal was cancelled during the viceroyalty of _____.
- (x) "Life and Teachings of Muhammad (PBUH)" was written by _____.
- (xi) The JUP was set up in _____.

Solution:

- (vi) Proda stands for Public Representation Offices Disqualification Act.
- (vii) The system of Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished in 1935.
- (ix) The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 23rd March 1956.
- (x) The Partition of Bengal was cancelled during the viceroyalty of Lord Harding.
- (xi) "Life and Teachings of Muhammad (PBUH)" was written by Syed Amir Ali.
- (xii) The JUP was set up in 1948.

(C) Match list "A" with list "B":

LIST A

LIST B

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (a) The Hunter Commission
- (b) Lord Minto (b) Constitutional Reforms of 1909
- (c) Lord Rippon (c) Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- (d) Lord Cornwallis (d) Wood's Despatch.

Solution:

LIST A

LIST B

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (a) Wood's Despatch.
- (b) Lord Minto (b) Constitutional Reforms of 1909.
- (c) Lord Rippon (c) The Hunter Commission
- (d) Lord Cornwallis (d) Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1992 (SOLVED)

Write the correct answers.

(i) Fawaid-ul-Fauid was compiled by:

- (a) Mir Khusru
- (b) Amir Hasan Ala Siji
- (c) Mujaddid Alif Sani
- (d) Mulla Shah Badakhshi

(ii) The Sayyid Dynasty was founded by:

- (a) Khizar Khan
- (b) Mubarak Shah
- (c) Sayyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
- (d) Kaikubad

(iii) The Tuzak-i-Babari was written in:

- (a) Persian (b) Turkish
- (c) Pashtu (d) Urdu

(iv) The Buland Darwaza is situated at:

- (a) Agra (b) Delhi
- (c) Kalpi (d) Fatehpur Sikri

(v) Jehangir was imprisoned by:

- (a) Abul-Fazl

- (b) Bairam Khan
(c) Mahabat Khan
(d) Abdul Rahim Khankhanan
- (vi) **The first Battle of Panipat was fought in:**
(a) 1526 (b) 1556
(c) 1469 (d) 1508
- (vii) **Hujjatulla-hil-Baligha was written by:**
(a) Abul-Fazl (b) Shah Waliullah
(c) Dara Shikoh (d) Sayyid Ahmad Barelwi
- (viii) **Champaner is a:**
(a) Town (b) Ornament
(c) Book (d) General
- (ix) **Makhdum Jehanian Jalal-ud-Din Jehangasht was a saint of:**
(a) Chishtiya Silsilah
(b) Suhrawardiya Silsilah
(c) Qadiriya Silsilah
(d) Firdausiya Silsilah
- (x) **Petticoat Government was headed by:**
(a) Nur Jehan (b) Maham Angah
(c) Chand Bibi (d) Habah Khatoon

Solutions:

(i)	(b)	(ii)	(a)	(iii)	(b)	(iv)	(d)
(v)	(c)	(vi)	(a)	(vii)	(b)	(viii)	(d)
(ix)	(b)	(x)	(b)				

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1992 (SOLVED)

1. Please write (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) for the correct answer in each of the following questions:
- (i) **I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act, 1935?**
(a) Quaid-i-Azam,
(b) M.K. Gandhi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Allama Iqbal
- (ii) **The Reshmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by:**
(a) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(b) Altaf Hussain Hali
(c) Mohammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Maulana Mahmoodul Hassan
- (iii) **Swadeshi Movement was organized to:**
(a) Oust British from India
(b) Give minority a right to vote in assembly;
(c) Strengthen the Khilafat Movement
(d) None of the above
- (iv) **Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in:**
(a) 1913 (b) 1915
(c) 1917 (d) 1918
- (v) **In protest on the enactment of the Rowlatt Act who resigned from Assembly:**
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Quaid-e-Azam
(c) Motilal Nehru

- (d) None of the above
- (vi) The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on:
- (a) 18th July (b) 31st July
(c) 5th August (d) 10th August
- (vii) The 1956 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan envisaged:
- (a) A Senate with 20 members
(b) A Senate with 50 members
(c) A Senate with 60 members
(d) None of the above.

Solutions:

(i)	(b)	(ii)	(d)	(iii)	(d)	(iv)	(a)
(v)	(b)	(vi)	(a)	(vii)	(d)		

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 1993 (SOLVED)

Write the Correct Answers:

- (a) Arhai Kin Ka Jhonpra was:
- (i) A tomb;
(ii) A mosque
(iii) A 'Khanqah'
(iv) Court of a Dervish Sultan
- (b) Futuh-ul-Buldan' was written by:
- (i) Nizamuddin Ahmad
(ii) Sheikh Nurul Haq

- (iii) Allama Al-Buladhuri
- (c) Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya was a Sufi of:
- (i) Chishtia Order (ii) Suharwardia Order
(iii) Qadiriya Order (iv) Naqshbundia Order
- (d) Manachi was a European traveller who came to the court of:
- (i) Akbar (ii) Jehangir
(iii) Shah Jehan (iv) None of these.
- (e) 'Sultan Nasiruddin' Khusru Khan (1320-21) had his origin in the royal dynasty of:
- (i) The Slaves (ii) The Khiljis
(iii) The Tughlaqs (iv) None of these
- (f) Bagh-i-Dilkusha was:
- (i) A Garden (ii) A moral tale
(iii) A romantic poem (iv) None of these
- (g) Battle of Chausa was fought in:
- (i) 1027 (ii) 1220
(iii) 1539 (iv) 1610
- (h) Raj Tarangni was:
- (i) Form of dance (ii) A book
(iii) A court dancer (iv) A female musician.
- (i) One of the earliest coming Saints to India was:
- (i) Hazrat Bu Ali Qalandar
(ii) H. Shah Rukn-i-Alam
(iii) Kh. Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki
(iv) H. Shah Ismail Bokhari.

(k) Ahmadnagar State was ruled by:

- (i) Adil Shahi (ii) Nizam Shahi
(iii) Imad Shahi (iv) Burid Shahi.

Solutions:

(a) -	(ii)	(b)	(iii)	(c)	(i)	(d)	(ii)
(e)	(iv)	(f)	(i)	(g)	(iii)	(h)	(ii)
(i)	(iii)	(j)	(iii)	(k)	(ii)		

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III) 1993 (SOLVED)

1. (Compulsory Question)

(a) Fill in the Blanks:

- (i) Home Rule League was founded in ____
(ii) The second Round Table Conference was held in ____
(iii) The Baghdad Pact was signed in ____
(iv) The system of Basic Democracy was first introduced in ____

Solutions:

(a) Fill in the Blanks:

- (i) Home Rule League was founded in 1916.
(ii) The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931.
(iii) The Baghdad Pact was signed in 1955.
(iv) The system of Basic Democracy was first introduced in 1959.

(b) Identify the following in Two to Three sentences:

- (i) Hazrat Mehal

- (ii) Syed Ameer Ali
(iii) Manzoor Qadir
(iv) Lala Lajpat Rai

Solution:

Q. (i) Hazrat Mehal

Ans: Hazrat Mehal's real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of independence. She was the wife of Wajid Ali Shah of Oadh.

Q. (ii) Syed Ameer Ali

Ans: Ameer Ali was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Muhammadan Association and remained president of the Hughlie Imambara, 1876-1904. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.

Q. (iii) Manzoor Qadir

Ans: Manzoor Qadir was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.

Q. (iv) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation movement and boycott movement.

(c) Match list A with list B:

LIST A

- (i) Mohsin-ul Mulk
(ii) Lloyd George
(iii) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(iv) Muhammad Ali Bogra

LIST B

- (i) Delhi Durbar
(ii) Urdu Defence Association
(iii) Indian Khilafat Delegation
(iv) SEATO

Solution:

LIST A		LIST B	
(i)	Mohsin-ul Mulk	(i)	Urdu Defence Association
(ii)	Lloyd George	(ii)	Indian Khilafat Delegation
(iii)	Ch. Rehmat Ali	(iii)	Delhi Durbar
(iv)	Muhammad Ali Bogra	(iv)	SEATO

(d) Name the authors of the following books:

- (i) Hayat-i-Javed
(ii) Divide & Quit
(iii) India Wins Freedom
(iv) Foreign Policy of Pakistan: An Historical Analysis.

Solution:

Q. Hayat-i-Javed

Ans: Moulana Hali.

Q. Divide & Quit

Ans: Penderel Moon

Q. India Wins Freedom

Ans: Abul Kalam Azad.

Q. Foreign Policy of Pakistan: An Historical Analysis.

Ans: S.M. Burk

Solution: (f)

Q. Name the American Dignitary who flew from Pakistan to China to improve relations between China and the US.

Ans: Henry Kessinger

Q. Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan.

Ans: Ayub Khan.

Q. Name the person who has been the President as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans: Z.A. Bhutto.

Q. Name the person who flew into Pakistan in April 1988 to be accorded a great reception.

Ans: Benazir Bhutto.

(e) True or False:

- (i) The Quaid-e-Azam was one of the founding members of the All India Muslim League
(ii) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan created the Aligarh University
(iii) Begum Shahnawaz attended one of the Round Table Conferences
(iv) The Quaid-e-Azam although the Governor-General, used to preside over the Cabinet meetings.
(v) General Ayub Khan was the first C-in-C of the Pakistan Army.

Solutions:

(i)	False	(ii)	False	(iii)	True	(iv)	True
(v)	False						

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 1994 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what?

Questions:

- (a) Sindh and Multan were conquered by Mohammad Bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph:
- Walid bin Abdul Malik
 - Abdul Malik bin Marwan
 - Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik
 - Hazrat Umar
- (b) Hazrat Ali Hajwari (popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh) belonged to:
- Chishtia Order
 - Suhrawardia Order
 - Ziauddin Barani
 - Qadri Order
- (c) Fatawa-i-Jehandari was written by:
- Abul-Fazl
 - Shams Siraj Alif
 - Ziauddin Barani
 - Ibne Batuta
- (d) Mughal Garden, Wah was constructed by:
- Aurangzeb
 - Shah Jehan
 - Sher Shah Suri
 - None of these
- (e) Alauddin Khilji conquered Deogri in:
- 1326
 - 1306
 - 1316
 - 1310
- (f) Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was:
- Hyderabad
 - Sukkur
 - Thatha
 - Nawab Shah

(g) Kashmir was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in:

- Dec. 1557
- March 1558
- August 1587
- Oct. 1586

(h) In a battle near Peshawar, Jaipal was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazna in:

- 988 A.D.
- 1004 A.D.
- 1001 A.D.
- 1025 A.D.

(i) Prithvi Raj, the ruler of Delhi-Ajmer, was defeated by

- Mahmud of Ghazna
- Alauddin Khilji
- Nizamuddin Aulia
- Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghouri

Solutions:

(a)	(i)	(b)	(ii)	(c)	(iii)	(d)	(iv)
(e)	(ii)	(f)	(iii)	(g)	(iv)	(h)	(iii)
(i)	(iv)						

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III 1994 (SOLVED))

1. Who is Who/What is What?

- Sivaji;
- Battle of Buxar was fought in;
When Communal Award was announced;
- Importance of battle of Plassy;

- (c) Date of arrival of Simon Commission;
- (f) Date of Radcliff Award;
- (g) Date of Ayub Khan's revolution;
- (h) Date of separation of East Pakistan;
- (i) When Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated;
- (j) When presidential form of constitution was imposed.

Solutions:

1. Who is Who/What is What?

- (a) Sivaji was the founder of the independent Maratha Kingdom.
- (b) Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- (c) When Communal Award was announced: 1932.
- (d) Importance of battle of Plassy: The battle of Plassy firmly established the British rule in Bengal. It exposed the Hindu-Muslim disaffection from one another.
- (e) Date of arrival of Simon Commission: 3rd Nov. 1927.
- (f) Date of Radcliff Award: 15th August, 1947.
- (g) Date of Ayub Khan's revolution: 27th October, 1958.
- (h) Date of separation of East Pakistan: 16th Dec. 1971.
- (i) When Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated: 16th Oct. 1951.
- (j) When presidential form of constitution was imposed: 1st March 1962.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I 1995 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- (a) **At the time of Muslim invasion in 712 A.D. the town of Daibul was well protected by:**
 - (i) Jats and Meds
 - (ii) Brahmins and the Rajputs
 - (iii) Troops of Brahmanabad
 - (iv) Pirates of Daibul
- (b) **Alptigin founded the Ghaznavi dynasty in:**
 - (i) 958 A.D. (ii) 960 A.D.
 - (iii) 961 A.D. (iv) 962 A.D.
- (c) **The first expedition of Mahmud Ghaznavi was undertaken against:**
 - (i) Towns of the Khyber Pass
 - (ii) Bijai Rai, ruler of Bhera
 - (iii) Muslim ruler of Multan
 - (iv) Anand Pal
- (d) **Jaichand was defeated in 1194 AD by:**
 - (i) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
 - (ii) Muhammad Ghauri
 - (iii) Mahmud-II
 - (iv) None of these
- (e) **On his accession to the throne, Iltutmish had to fight against:**
 - (i) Tai-ud-Din Yalduz

- (ii) Jalal-ud-Din Shah
(iii) Bakhtiar Qubacha
(iv) Prithviraj Chohan
- (f) The Qubbat-ul-Islam mosque was built by:
(i) Iltutmish
Ghias-ud-Din Balban
(iii) ...-ud-Din Khilji
(iv) Feroze Shah Tughlaq
- (g) Who contributed largely to the spread of Islam in Bengal:
(i) Shahab-ud-Din ...
(ii) Sheikh Zahoor-ul-Islam;
(iii) Sheikh Jalal Tabrezi;
(iv) Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakaria.
- (h) Humayun left for Persia to get support of Shah in:
(i) 1543 A.D. (ii) 1545 A.D.
(iii) 1547 A.D. (iv) 1549 A.D.
- (i) Ghulam Yahya Bin Ahmed;
(i) Hasan Nizami;
(ii) Ain-ul-Mulk Multani;
(iii) Minhaj-us-Siraj.
- (j) Murshid Kuli Khan was a genius Revenue Officer of:
(i) Ala-ud-Din Khilji;
(ii) Feroze Shah Tughlaq;
(iii) Shah Jahan;

(iv) Aurangzeb Alamgir.

Solutions:

(a)	(iv)	(b)	(iv)	(c)	(i)	(d)	(ii)
(e)	(i)	(f)	(ii)	(g)	(i)	(h)	(iv)
(i)	(iv)	(j)	(iv)				

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1995 (SOLVED)

1. (a) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in _____ at _____
(ii) The Scientific Society was founded in _____ at _____
(iii) In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got _____ per cent seats in the Central Assembly and over _____ per cent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
(iv) The State Bank of Pakistan was established on _____ and it was inaugurated by _____.
(v) The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in _____ at _____.
(b)
(i) The "Asar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by _____.
(ii) The Urdu-Hindi controversy started in the year _____.
(iii) The Central Muhammadan Association' was founded by _____.
(iv) Mr. Jinnah joined AIML in the year _____.
(v) The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by _____

- (vi) The Day of Deliverance was celebrated by the Indian Muslims on _____
- (vii) The author of "The Making of Pakistan" is _____
- (viii) Mr. Jinnah returned from England in the year _____ to reorganize the AIML.
- (ix) The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on _____
- (x) The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year _____

Solutions:

1.(a) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in 1831 at Balakot (N.W.F.P.)
- (ii) The Scientific Society was founded in 1864 at Ghazipur.
- (iii) In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got 100 per cent seats in the Central Assembly and over 88.8 per cent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
- (iv) The State Bank of Pakistan was established on 1st July and it was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam.
- (v) The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in 1974 at Lahore.
- (b) (i) The "Asar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- (ii) The Urdu-Hindi controversy started in the year 1867.
- (iii) The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Amir Ali.
- (iv) Mr. Jinnah joined AIML in the year 1913.

- (v) The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by Syed Amir Ali.
- (vi) The Day of Deliverance was celebrated by the Indian Muslims on 22nd Dec. 1939.
- (vii) The author of "The Making of Pakistan" is K.K. Aziz.
- (viii) Mr. Jinnah returned from England in the year Oct. 1935 to reorganize the AIML.
- (ix) The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on 15th July 1947.
- (x) The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year 19th Sept. 1960.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I 1996 (SOLVED))

Write the Correct Answers:

Questions:

- (a) **The Sayyed Dynasty was founded by:**
 - (i) Khizar Khan
 - (ii) Sayid Muhammad Gesudaraz
 - (iii) Mubarak Shah
 - (iv) Kaikubad
- (b) **The Alai Darwaza is situated at:**
 - (a) Agra
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Kalpai
 - (d) Fateh Pur Sikri
- (c) **The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in:**
 - (i) 1707
 - (ii) 1760
 - (iii) 1719
 - (iv) 1508
- (d) **Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of:**

(d) **Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of:**

- (i) Qadiriya Silsilah
- (ii) Suharwardiya Silsilah
- (iii) Firdausiya Silsilah
- (iv) Chistia Silsilah.

(e) **Hujjat-ul-Baligha was written by:**

- (i) Abul-Fazal
- (ii) Shah Waliullah;
- (iii) Dara Shakoh;
- (iv) Sayyid Ahmad Brelavi.

(f) **Petticoat Government was headed by:**

- (i) Noor Jehan
- (ii) Maham Angha;
- (iii) Chand Bibi
- (iv) Habab Khatoon

(g) **Arhai Din Ka Jhaonpara was:**

- (i) A tomb
- (ii) A mosque
- (iii) A Khanqa
- (iv) Court of Dervish Sultan.

(h) **Raj Tarangni was:**

- (i) Form of dance
- (ii) A book
- (iii) A court dancer
- (iv) A female musician

(i) **Jehangir was imprisoned by:**

- (i) Abul Fazal
- (ii) Bairam Khan
- (iii) Muhabbat Khan
- (iv) Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan.

(j) **Muntakhib-ul-Tawarikh was written by:**

- (i) Abul Fazal
- (ii) Mullah Abdul Qadir Bidayuni
- (iii) Sheikh Noor-ul-Haq
- (iv) Mullah Abdul Hakim Sialkoti

Solutions:

(a)	(i)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(iv)
(e)	(ii)	(f)	(ii)	(g)	(ii)	(h)	(ii)
(i)	(iii)	(j)	(ii)				

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 1996 (SOLVED)

1. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) Arya Samaj was founded by _____.
- (ii) Battle of Buxar was fought in the year _____.
- (iii) The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year _____.
- (iv) Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established in the year _____.
- (v) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were announced in the year _____.
- (vi) Quaid-i-Azam announced his Fourteen Points in the year _____.
- (vii) Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh took place in the year _____.
- (viii) The author of Khutbat-i-Ahmadia is _____.
- (ix) Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year _____.
- (x) Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed in the year _____.
- (xi) The collection of Zakat and Ushr started in the year _____.
- (xii) Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister of Pakistan in the year _____.
- (xiii) Gandhi was assassinated by _____.

- (xiv) The Third Round Table Conference was held in the year _____.
- (xv) Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year _____.

Solutions:

I. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand
- (ii) Battle of Buxar was fought in the year Oct. 1764.
- (iii) The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year 19th Sept. 1960 at Karachi.
- (iv) Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established in the year 1884.
- (v) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were announced in the year 1919.
- (vi) Quaid-e-Azam announced his Fourteen Points in the year 1929.
- (vii) Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh took place in the year 7th April 1919.
- (viii) The author of Khutbat-i-Ahmadya is Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- (ix) Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year 1959.
- (x) Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed in the year 8th April 1950.
- (xi) The collection of Zakat and Ushr started in the year 1980.
- (xii) Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister of Pakistan in the year 1955.
- (xiii) Gandhi was assassinated by Godsay.

- (xiv) The Third Round Table Conference was held in the year 1932.
- (xv) Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year 1911.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 1997 (SOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

(a) **Mohammad bin Qasim was called back by:**

- (i) Walid bin Abdul Malik
- (ii) Hasham bin Abdul Malik
- (iii) Abu Jafar Mansur
- (iv) Hajjaj bin Yusuf

(b) **Jaipal fought with Mahmud of Ghazni near Peshawar in:**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (i) 998 A.D. | (ii) 1004 A.D. |
| (iii) 1001 A.D. | (iv) 1006 A.D. |

(c) **Prithviraj was defeated by Mohammad Ghouri in 1192 A.D. at the battle of**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (i) Qanauj | (ii) Tarain |
| (iii) Daibal | (iv) Panipat |

(d) **The first amongst the Delhi Sultans to earn title of Sultan from the Baghdad Caliphs was:**

- (i) Qutbuddin Aibak
- (ii) Shamsuddin Altutmish
- (iii) Ala-ud-Din Khilji
- (iv) Ghiasuddin Balban.

(c) **Khilji Dynasty was founded by:**

- (i) Ala-ud-din Khilji;
- (ii) Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji;
- (iii) Ghazi Malik;
- (iv) Malik Jauna.

(f) **"Tuhfah-e-Akbar Shahi" was written by:**

- (i) Abul-Fazl
- (ii) Abbas Khan Sherwani
- (iii) Ahmad Yagar
- (iv) Jehangir

(g) **Nizamuddin Ahmed is the author of:**

- (i) Ain-i-Akbari
- (ii) Jawahir-i-Shahi
- (iii) Tazkirat-ul-Waqiat
- (iv) Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh

(h) **Akbar married the first Rajput lady which was daughter of:**

- (i) Raja of Mathua
- (ii) Raja Bharamal of Jaipur
- (iii) Raja of Marwar
- (iv) Raja of Gondwana

(i) **"Hujjat-ullah al-Baligha" was written by:**

- (i) Hazrat Mujaddid Alf Sani
- (ii) Shah Waliullah
- (iii) Gulbadan Begum
- (iv) Abul Fazl

(j) **Shah Jehan's forces captured Qunduz, Khost and Badakhshan in:**

- (i) 1643 A.D. (ii) 1646 A.D.
- (iii) 1647 A.D. (iv) 1636 A.D.

Solutions:

(a)	(i)	(b)	(iii)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(i)
(e)	(ii)	(f)	(i)	(g)	(ii)	(h)	(ii)
(i)	(ii)	(j)	(ii)				

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III) 1997 (SOLVED)

I. (a) Fill in the Blanks:

- (i) The Brahmo Samkaj was founded by _____ in _____.
- (ii) Mr. Jinnah joined Muslim League in _____ & left Congress in _____.
- (iii) The R.C.D. was brought about in _____ among _____ (name countries)
- (iv) The First and Second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were _____ and _____ respectively.
- (v) PARODA & EBDO were promulgated in _____ & in _____ respectively.
- (vi) The All India Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in _____
- (vii) Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in _____
- (viii) The Queen's Proclamation was made in _____.
- (ix) 'Hiyat-i-Javeed' was written by _____.

- (x) The Rowlatt Act was passed in _____.
- (xi) The Home Rule League was founded by _____.
- (xii) The author of "Mission with Mountbatten" _____.
- (xiii) Siddique Salik wrote _____ on East Pakistan Tragedy.
- (xiv) LFO was issued by _____.
- (xv) The Federal Shariat Court was established in _____.

Solutions:

1. (a) Fill in the Blanks:

- (i) The Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Rai in 1928.
- (ii) Mr. Jinnah joined Muslim League in 1913 & left Congress in 1920.
- (iii) The R.C.D. was brought about in 1964 among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey (name countries)
- (iv) The First & Second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were M.A. Jinnah and Ch. Mohd. Ali respectively.
- (v) PARODA & EBDO were promulgated in 1949 & in 1958 respectively.
- (vi) The All India Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in 1886.
- (vii) Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in 1867.
- (viii) The Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- (ix) 'Hiyat-i-Javeed' was written by Hali.
- (x) The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
- (xi) The Home Rule League was founded by Annie Besant.
- (xii) The author of "Mission with Mountbatten" is Compbell Johnson.

- (xiii) Siddique Salik wrote Witness to Surrender on East Pakistan Tragedy.
- (xiv) LFO was issued by Yahya Khan.
- (xv) The Federal Shariat Court was established in 25th June 1980.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 1998 (SOLVED))

Write the Correct Answers:

Questions:

- (a) **Sabuktigin passed away in:**
 - (i) 970.
 - (ii) 977
 - (iii) 980
- (b) **Khusrau Malik was the Governor of:**
 - (i) Sialkot
 - (ii) Lahore
 - (iii) Depalpur
- (c) **Sindh was conquered by Muhammad Ghauri in:**
 - (i) 1099
 - (ii) 1182
 - (iii) 1199
- (d) **Qutub-ud-Din Aibak captured Delhi, Meerut and Ranthambhor in**
 - (i) 1903
 - (ii) 1193
 - (iii) 1205
- (e) **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was described as a "Typical specimen of the ferocious Central Asian warriors of the time, merciless and fanatical" By:**
 - (i) Arun Bhattachar Jee
 - (ii) V.A. Smith

- (iii) R.C. Majumdar
(iv) None of them
- (f) Prince Khurram was entitled as Shah Jehan on the recovery of:
(i) Qandahar (ii) Ahmad Nagar
(iii) Khandesh
- (g) Malik Ambar died in
(i) 1597 (ii) 1605
(iii) 1626
- (h) Festival of coronation anniversary was abolished in:
(i) 1970 (ii) 1677
(iii) 1690
- (i) Prince Murad Bakhsh was beheaded on:
(i) 15 Dec. 1660 (ii) 14 Dec. 1661
(iii) 14 May 1662 (iv) 14 August 1666
- (j) Humayun was born at:
(i) Qandahar (ii) Farghana
(iii) Kabul
- (k) Adab-I-Alamgiri was written by:
(i) M. Saqi Mustaid Khan
(ii) M. Hashim
(iii) Abdul Fateh Qabil Khan
- (l) Bibar Khan was son of:
(i) Alam Khan
(ii) Dariya Khan
(iii) Daulat Khan

- (m) Peacock throne was erected by:
(i) Akbar (ii) Jehangir
(iii) Shah Jehan.
- (n) Abbas Sarwani is the author of:
(i) Tarikh-i-Daudi (ii) Tarikh Sher Shahi;
(iii) Tarikh Mushtaqi.
- (o) Abul Talib Kalim was a famous:
(i) Writer (ii) Poet
(iii) Painter
- (p) Malik Nazim-ud-Din received the title of Naib-i-Mumlikat from
(i) Balban (ii) Kai Kubad
(iii) Kai Khusrau.
- (q) Ali Mardan Khan surrendered Qandahar to
(i) Akbar (ii) Jehangir
(iii) Shah Jehan
- (r) Sher Khan captured the fortress of Chanar in
(i) 1530 (ii) 1532
(iii) 1535.
- (s) Fakhr-ud-Din Mubarak declared his independence in Bengal in:
(i) 1318 (ii) 1328
(iii) 1338
- (t) Peshkar was the personal secretary of:
(i) Subahdar (ii) Diwan
(iii) Bakhshi

Solutions:

(a)	(iii)	(b)	(ii)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(iii)
(e)	(ii)	(f)	(ii)	(g)	(iii)	(h)	(ii)
(i)	(ii)	(j)	(iii)	(k)	(iii)	(l)	(iii)
(m)	(iii)	(n)	(ii)	(o)	(iii)	(p)	(ii)
(q)	(iii)	(r)	(ii)	(s)	(iii)	(t)	(ii)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 1998 (SOLVED))

1. (a) Fill in the blanks. Write only correct answers in the answer book. Don't reproduce the question.

- According to the Doctrines of lapse, Sitara and Oudh were annexed in _____ and _____ respectively.
- Central Muhammadan Association was founded by _____ in _____.
- Partition of Bengal was enforced on _____ and annulled on _____.
- Peerpur Committee was formed in _____ and was headed by _____.
- OIC was established in _____ with its secretariat at _____.
- _____ was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.
- Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on _____.
- Gwadar became part of Pakistan in _____.
- Nehru Report was published in _____.
- State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated in _____.

- Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmed Shaheed in _____.
- Govt. of India Act. 1935 came into operation in _____.
- Basic Democracy System was launched in _____.
- Durand line was drawn in _____.
- Pakistan became the member of N.A.M. in _____.

Solutions:

- Fill in the blanks. Write only correct answer in the answer book. Don't reproduce the question.
 - According to the Doctrines of lapse, Sitara and Oudh were annexed to the East India Company in 1848, and 1856 respectively.
 - Central Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Amir Ali in 1876.
 - Partition of Bengal was enforced on 16 Oct. 1905 and annulled on 12 Dec. 1911.
 - Pirpur Committee was formed in 1937 and was headed by Raja Muhamamd Mehdi of Pirpur.
 - OIC was established in 1969 with its secretariat at Jeddah.
 - Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.
 - Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on Sep. 17, 1948.
 - Gwadar became part of Pakistan in 1958.
 - Nehru Report was published in 1928.
 - State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated in 1948.

- (xi) Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmed Shaheed in 1830.
- (xii) Govt. of India Act, 1935 came into operation in 1937.
- (xiii) Basic Democracy System was launched in 1959.
- (xiv) Durand line was drawn in 1894.
- (xv) Pakistan became the member of N.A.M. in 1979.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 1999 (SOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- (i) Mohammad-bin-Qasim captured the city Debal in:
 - (a) 710 A.D.
 - (b) 690 A.D.
 - (c) 712 AD.
 - (d) None of these
- (ii) Subuktigin attacked and defeated the Army of Raja Jaipal at:
 - (a) Ajmer
 - (b) Kalangar
 - (c) Kanauj
 - (d) None of these
- (iii) Alaptigin was succeeded by his son in the year
 - (a) 904 A.D.
 - (b) 906 A.D.
 - (c) 910 A.D.
 - (d) None of these
- (iv) The temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of:
 - (a) Merut
 - (b) Bhatinda
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) None of these

(v) The first Muslim to carry the banner of Islam into the heart of Indo-Pakistan was

- (a) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (b) Sultan Subuktigin
- (c) Mahmud of Ghazna
- (d) None of these

(vi) In the battle of Tarain 1191 Muhammad Ghouri was forced to retire from the battle-field by:

- (a) Govind Rai
- (b) Jai Chand
- (c) Prithvi Raj
- (d) None of these

(vii) Which of the following slaves of Muhammad Ghouri ruled in the Province of Bengal?

- (a) Aibak
- (b) Kubacha
- (c) Bakhtiyar Khilji
- (d) None of these

(viii) Arabic coinage was first introduced in India by:

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Jalaluddin Feroze
- (d) None of these

(ix) Khilji dynasty was established by:

- (a) Khusru Khan
- (b) Jalaluddin Firoze
- (c) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (d) None of these

(x) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlak ruled in India during the period:

- (a) 1321 - 1325
- (b) 1351 - 1366
- (c) 1380-1389
- (d) None of these

- (xi) Babar, the founder of Mughal dynasty, died in 1530 AD at:
 (a) Delhi (b) Agra
 (c) Kanoha (d) None of these
- (xii) The biggest mosque built by Shah Jehan is located at:
 (a) Delhi (b) Thatta
 (c) Lahore (d) None of these
- (xiii) Emperor Aurangzeb ascended the throne on:
 (a) 1654 AD (b) 1658 AD
 (c) 1660 AD (d) None of these
- (xiv) Balban ruled India for 20 long years from:
 (a) 1256-1276 (b) 1264-1284
 (c) 1266-1286 (d) None of these.
- (xv) Tughril Baig was ruler of the province of:
 (a) Bihar (b) Bengal
 (c) Oudh (d) None of these.
- (xvi) Ala-ud-Din's expedition to Diogir (Daulatabad) took place in:
 (a) 1280 (b) 1286
 (c) 1194 (d) None of these
- (xvii) The founder of Sayeds dynasty was:
 (a) Ala-ud-Din (b) Mohammed Shah
 (c) Khizar Khan (d) None of these
- (xviii) Akbar the Great annexed the Province of Gujarat to the Mughal empire in:
 (a) 1556 AD (b) 1568 AD

- (c) 1572 AD (d) None of these
- (xix) Daulat Khan became the Governor of Punjab during the reign of:
 (a) Sikandar Khan Lodhi
 (b) Zahir-ud-Din Babar
 (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
 (d) None of these
- (xx) Red Fort of Delhi was built by:
 (a) Akbar (b) Shah Jehan
 (c) Jehangir (d) None of these

Solutions:

(i)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(iii)	(d)	(iv)	(c)
(v)	(a)	(vi)	(c)	(vii)	(d)	(viii)	(c)
(ix)	(c)	(x)	(a)	(xi)	(a)	(xii)	(a)
(xiii)	(b)	(xiv)	(c)	(xv)	(b)	(xvi)	(d)
(xvii)	(c)	(xviii)	(d)	(xix)	(c)	(xx)	(b)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III 1999 (SOLVED))

- I. Fill in the blanks. Write only correct answers in the given order in the Answer Book. Cutting and over-writing will have no credit:
- (A) (i) Arya Samaj was founded by _____ in _____.
- (ii) _____ inaugurated M.A.O. College Aligarh on _____.
- (iii) Sir Anthony McDonnell _____ as the Lieutenant Governor of U.P.

- (iv) The population and Area of Bengal at the time of partition (1905) were _____ and _____ respectively.
- (v) _____ was responsible for Jallianwala Massacre in _____.
- (B) (vi) Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya was written by _____.
- (vii) The full name of A.Q. Hume was _____.
- (viii) _____ was the first president of Jamiat-i-Ulema Islam.
- (ix) My Life _____ A Fragment was written by _____.
- (x) Quaid-e-Azam took the oath as first Governor-General of Pakistan on _____.
- (xi) One Unit Bill was passed by the National Assembly on _____.
- (xii) Yahya Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on _____.
- (xiii) Liaquat Ali Khan was killed on _____.
- (xiv) The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in _____.

Solutions:

1. Fill in the blanks. Write only correct answers in the given order in the Answer Book. Cutting and over-writing will have no credit:

- (A) (i) Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875.
- (ii) Lord Lytton inaugurated M.A.O. College Aligarh in 1877.
- (iii) Sir Anthony McDonnell succeeded as the Lieutenant Governor of U.P.

- (iv) The population and Area of Bengal at the time of partition (1905) were 85 million and 189000 square miles, respectively.
- (v) General Dyre was responsible for Jallianwala Massacre in 1919.
- (vi) Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya was written by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan.
- (vii) The full name of A.O. Hume was Allan Octavian Hume.
- (viii) Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the first president of Jamiat-i-Ulema Islam.
- (ix) "My Life a Fragment" was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- (x) Quaid-e-Azam took the oath as first Governor-General of Pakistan on 15 Aug. 1947.
- (xi) One Unit Bill was passed by the National Assembly on 14 Oct. 1955.
- (xii) Yahya Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.
- (xiii) Liaquat Ali Khan was killed on 16 Oct. 1951.
- (xiv) The institution of the federal Ombudsman was created on 13 Jan. 1983.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 2000 (SOLVED))

Write the Correct Answers:

Questions:

- (I) **Bahmani Kingdom was founded by:**
- (a) Imad-ul-Mulk Bahmani in 1437
- (b) Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah in 1347

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

- (c) Salah-ud-Din Bahman Shah in 1340
(d) None of these
- (2) **Muhammad Tughlaq ruled in India during the period of:**
(a) 1326 - 1352 (b) 1325 - 1352
(c) 1322 - 1348 (d) None of these.
- (3) **Bahlol Lodhi died in:**
(a) 1479 (b) 1481
(c) 1489 (d) None of these
- (4) **"The Arab conquest of Sindh was temporary event without any permanent effect". Commented by:**
(a) Lanae Poole (b) V.A. Smith
(c) Arun Bhattacharjee
(d) None of these
- (5) **The author of Maasir-i-Jehangiri is:**
(a) Khawaja Kamgar Hussaini
(b) M. Saqi Mustaid Khan
(c) Motamid Khan
(d) None of these
- (6) **Qutb-ud-Din was conferred the title of 'Sultan of Delhi' by:**
(a) Muhammad Ghouri
(b) Sultan Mahmud
(c) Ghiyas-ud-Din Mahmud
(d) None of these
- (7) **Shah Jehan died in:**
(a) 1657 (b) 1658

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

279

- (c) 1666 (d) None of these
- (8) **The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at**
(a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Fetehtpur Sekri (d) None of these
- (9) **Francois Bernier was an/a:**
(a) English Traveller
(b) French Physician.
(c) Head of French missionary
(d) None of these
- (10) **Which city was named as Shah Jehanabad?**
(a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Ajmir (d) None of these
- (11) **Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as "the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country" by**
(a) Lane Poole (b) V.A. Smith.
(c) S.R Sharma (d) None of these.
- (12) **Sikandar Lodhi sent expedition to Malva in:**
(a) 1510 (b) 1511
(c) 1513 (d) 1515
- (13) **Babar adopted the title of Padshah in:**
(a) 1504 (b) 1506
(c) 1507 (d) None of these
- (14) **Shah Husain Arghurl takes Multan in;**
(a) 1521 (b) 1525
(c) 1524 (d) None of these
- (15) **Humayun ascended the throne in 1530 at the age of:**
(a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 22 (d) None of these

- (16) Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar's conquest of:
 (a) Mewar (b) Bengal
 (c) Gujarat (d) None of these
- (17) Behzad was a famous Persian:
 (a) Writer (b) Painter
 (c) Poet (d) None of these
- (18) Ranthambhor was surrendered in 1528 by
 (a) Rana Sanga (b) Bheem Singh
 (c) Bikramjit (d) None of these.
- (19) Sher Shah was proclaimed king in;
 (a) 1539 (b) 1540
 (c) 1541 (d) None of these
- (20) The Battle of Qanaulj was fought between:
 (a) Nusrat Shah and Sher Khan
 (b) Adil Shah and Sher Khan
 (c) Humayun and Sher Khan
 (d) None of these

Solutions:

(a)	(b)	(2)	(b)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(a)
(5)	(b)	(6)	(c)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(a)	(10)	(d)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(d)
(13)	(d)	(14)	(d)	(15)	(d)	(16)	(c)
(17)	(b)	(18)	(a)	(19)	(a)	(20)	(c)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III 2000 (SOLVED))

1. Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.
- (i) Syed Ahmad Shaheed fought his last battle against Sikhs at _____ in _____.
- (ii) The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are _____ and _____ respectively.
- (iii) The Zamidar and Comrade newspapers were edited by _____ and _____ respectively.
- (iv) _____ Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by _____ on _____.
- (v) On _____ dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on _____.
- (vi) Punjab was given the status of a Province on _____.
- (vii) The Cawnpur Mosque incident took place on _____.
- (viii) Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on _____.
- (ix) Gandhi-Irwan Pact was signed on _____.
- (x) The Muslims observed the Day of Deliverance on _____.
- (xi) _____ Pact was signed on 18th April, 1950.
- (xii) Indus Basin Treaty was signed on _____.
- (xiii) _____ was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkand Declaration.
- (xiv) _____ is the name of Boundary line, between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- (xv) "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" was written by _____.

Solutions:

- (i) Syed Ahmad Shaheed fought his last battle against Sikhs at Balakot in 1831 respectively.
- (ii) The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushar Hussain respectively.
- (iii) The "Zamidar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
- (iv) Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by Sgt Muhammad on 16 Oct. 1951.
- (v) On 24 Oct. dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
- (vi) Punjab was given the status of a Province on 1 Apr. 1970.
- (vii) The Cawnpur Mosque incident took place on 1 Aug. 1913.
- (viii) Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on 19 March 1940.
- (ix) Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on March 5, 1931.
- (x) The Muslims observed the Day of Deliverance on 22 Dec. 1939.
- (xi) Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed on 8th April, 1950.
- (xii) Indus Basin Treaty was signed on Sep. 19, 1960.
- (xiii) Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkand Declaration.
- (xiv) Durand Line is the name of Boundary line, between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- (xv) "Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam" was written by Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

HISTORY INDO-PAK - PAPER II 2001 (SOLVED)

Write the Correct Answers:

Questions:

- (1) Muhammad Bin Qasim appointed — as his adviser.
 - (a) Saker
 - (b) Alafi
 - (c) Albernuni
 - (d) None of these
- (2) Indian Mathematics was translated into Arabic by:
 - (a) Hajjaj
 - (b) Farabi
 - (c) Khuwarizmi
 - (d) None of these
- (3) Title of Yamin-ud-Daula was conferred upon....by the Caliph of Baghdad:
 - (a) Subuktigin
 - (b) Mahmud Ghaznavi
 - (c) Muhammad Ghouri
 - (d) None of these
- (4) Balban ruled as Sultan for....years:
 - (a) 11
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 21
 - (d) None of these
- (5) Ghias Tughlaq ordered to leave Delhi:
 - (a) Siddi Maula
 - (b) Shaikh Zakariyya
 - (c) Nizam-ud-Din Auliya
 - (d) None of these
- (6) Fawaid-ul-Fuwad was written by:
 - (a) Amir Hassan
 - (b) Amir Khusru
 - (c) Hasan Nizami
 - (d) None of these

- (7) (c) Hasan Nizami (d) None of these
Old name of Pakpattan was:
(a) Patna (b) Ajudhan
(c) Pakpur (d) None of these
- (8) Agra was built in the year:
(a) 1504 (b) 1604
(c) 1650 (d) None of these
- (9) Khan-i-Shaheed was killed in the year:
(a) 1185 (b) 1285
(c) 1385 (d) None of these
- (10) The tomb of Babur is situated at:
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Kabul (d) None of these
- (11) Akbar was born at:
(a) Umar Kot (b) Bala Kot
(c) Kabul (d) None of these
- (12) Rohtas Fort was built under the supervision of:
(a) Isa Khan (b) Todar Mal
(c) Khawas Khan (d) None of these
- (13) The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in the year:
(a) 1526 (b) 1556
(c) 1627 (d) None of these
- (14) The author of "Safinat-ul-Auliya" was:
(a) Shaikh Mubarik (b) Ghani Kashmiri
(c) Dara Shikoh (d) None of these
- (15) Buland Darwaza was built by:
(a) Sher Shah (b) Shah Jehan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) None of these

- (16) Jehangir was born in the year:
(a) 1569 (b) 1571
(c) 1671 (d) None of these
- (17) Lahore Fort was built by:
(a) Babur (b) Sher Shah
(c) Aurangzeb (d) None of these
- (18) Mumtaz Mahal gave birth tochildren.
(a) 7 (b) 10
(c) 14 (d) None of these
- (19) Aurangzeb died in the year:
(a) 1690 (b) 1707
(c) 1710 (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(c)	(3)	(b)	(4)	(c)
(5)	(c)	(6)	(a)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(d)	(10)	(c)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(a)
(13)	(b)	(14)	(c)	(15)	(d)	(16)	(a)
(17)	(a)	(18)	(c)	(19)	(d)		

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 2001 (SOLVED)

Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

Questions:

1. Sir Syed established MAO College in _____.

2. Nawab Salimullah Khan died on _____.
3. Maulana Azad's real name was _____.
4. Hamdard was published by _____.
5. First Round Table Conference was held from _____ to _____.
6. Communal Award was published in _____.
7. _____ was the viceroy of India during the 2nd World War.
8. Defence Council was formed on _____.
9. The Author of "Jinnah of Pakistan" is _____.
10. The Author of Emergence of Pakistan is _____.
11. Objectives Resolution was passed on _____.
12. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated in _____.
13. Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in _____.
14. The Author of Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan is _____.
15. The Simla Agreement was signed on _____.
16. The Legal Frame Work Order was issued by _____.
17. Myth of Independence was written by _____.
18. Author of _____ is _____.
19. The first Constituent Assembly was dissolved on _____.
20. 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in _____.

Solutions:

1. Sir Syed established MAO College in 1875.
2. Nawab Salimullah Khan died in 12th Feb. 1915.

3. Maulana Azad's real name was Abu Al Kalam.
4. Hamdard was published by Ali Jauhar.
5. First Round Table Conference was held from 7 Sep. 1931 to 1 Dec. 1931.
6. Communal Award was published in Aug. 1932.
7. Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of India during the 2nd World War.
8. Defence Council was formed on 1 April, 1948.
9. The Author of "Jinnah of Pakistan" is Stanley Walport.
10. The Author of "Emergence of Pakistan" is Ch. Muhammad Ali.
11. Objectives Resolution was passed on 12 March 1949.
12. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated in 1948.
13. Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in May 1950.
14. The Author of "Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan" is Stanley Walport.
15. The Simla Agreement was signed on 3 July 1972.
16. The Legal Frame Work Order was issued by Yahya Khan.
17. Myth of Independence was written by Z.A. Bhutto.
18. Author of "My Brother" is Miss Fatima Jinnah.
19. The first Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954.
20. 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in 1985.

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 2002 (SOLVED)

Write the Correct Answers:

Questions:

- (1) After the death of Qutb-ud-din Aibak — was put on the throne:
☒ (a) Aram Shah
 (b) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
 (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
 (d) None of these
- (2) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish led the funeral prayer of:
☒ (a) Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din aulia
 (b) Hazrat Baba Farid
 (c) Hazrat Khawaja Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiar Kaki
 (d) None of these
- (3) — was the last ruler of slave dynasty:
 (a) Razia Sultana
 (b) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
☒ (c) Ghias-ud-Din Balban
 (d) None of these
- (4) After the advent of the Muslims in South Asia new Art which emerged is known as:
 (a) Islamic Art (b) Gandhara Art
☒ (c) Indo-Islamic Art (d) None of these
- (5) Tuzk-i-Babri was first written in:
☒ (a) Turkey (b) Persian

- (c) Arabic (d) None of these
- (6) Rana Sanga's real name was:
☒ (a) Rana Sangram (b) Moolraj
 (c) Bir Narrayan (d) None of these
- (7) The battle of Kanhwah was fought in the year:
 (a) 1526 ☒ (b) 1527
 (c) 1530 (d) None of these
- (8) Din Panah Palace was raised at Delhi by:
 (a) Hamayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shah Jehan (d) None of these
- (9) Babur's reign was from 1526 A.D. to — AD:
☒ (a) 1530 A.D. (b) 1532 A.D.
 (c) 1534 AD. (d) None of these,
- (10) The battle between Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah was fought in 1739 A.D. at
☒ (a) Delhi (b) Sirhind
 (c) Karnal (d) None of these
- (11) The 3rd battle of Panipat was fought in:
☒ (a) 1760 A.D. (b) 1761 A.D.
 (c) 1762 A.D. (d) None of these
- (12) "Padshanama" was written by:
☒ (a) Abdul Hamid Lahori
 (b) Inayat Khan
 (c) Muhammad Salik
 (d) None of these

- (13) Secured many trade faculties for the English by Jehangir:
 (a) William Hawkins (b) William Edward
 ✓ (c) Sir Thomas Roe (d) None of these
- (14) Arjumand Banu was the wife of Shah Jehan:
 ✓ (a) 1st *Shah Jehan* (b) 2nd
 (c) 3rd (d) None of these
- (15) The real name of Noor Jehan was:
 (a) Ladli Begum ✓ (b) Mahr-un-Nisa
 (c) Jehan Ara (d) None of these
- (16) Haren Minar was built by:
 (a) Akbar (b) Jehangir
 (c) Noor Jehan (d) None of these
- (17) Aurangzeb was the 1st son of Shah Jehan:
 (a) 1st (b) 2nd
 (c) 3rd (d) None of these
- (18) The tomb of Qutb-ud-Aibak is in:
 ✓ (a) Lahore (b) Delhi
 (c) Agra (d) None of these
- (19) Ali Mardan Khan is famously known for his:
 (a) Roads (b) Canals
 ✓ (c) Invasions (d) None of these
- (20) The fifth Sikh Peshw Guru Arjan Sigh was executed by the Mughal Emperor:
 (a) Akbar (b) Jehangir *5th peshwa*
 (c) Alamgir (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(a)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(c)
(5)	(a)	(6)	(a)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(a)	(10)	(a)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(a)
(13)	(c)	(14)	(a)	(15)	(b)	(16)	(b)
(17)	(a)	(18)	(a)	(19)	(c)	(20)	(b)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III 2002 (SOLVED))

Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

Questions:

- (1) Sir Syed went to England along with his son named:
 (a) Syed Masud
 ✓ (b) Syed Mahmud
 (c) Syed Muhammad Khan
 (d) None of these
- (2) Viceroy _____ laid the foundation stone of M.A.O. College Aligarh:
 ✓ (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon
 (c) Lord Mayo (d) None of these
- (3) The real name of Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk was:
 ✓ (a) Mushtaq Husain (b) Mehdi Ali
 (c) Chirag Ali (d) None of these
- (4) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote his booklet 'Now or Never' in the year:
 (a) 1930 (b) 1932

- (5) Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year:
 (a) 1863 (b) 1870
 (c) 1883 (d) None of these
- (6) The author of the book "The Spirit of Islam was":
 (a) Sir Agha Khan (b) Allama Iqbal
 (c) Syed Amir Ali (d) None of these
- (7) The founder of Islamia College, Peshawar was:
 (a) Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar
 (b) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
 (c) Dr. Khan Sahib (d) None of these
- (8) Nehru Report was prepared under the Chairmanship of:
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (b) Indira Nehru
 (c) Lakshami Pandit Nehru
 (d) None of these
- (9) Allama Iqbal died on:
 (a) 21-4-1937 (b) 21-4-1938
 (c) 9-11-1939 (d) None of these
- (10) Pakistan Resolution was presented by:
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (c) Fazal-ul-Huq (d) None of these
- (11) Allama Iqbal obtained his Ph.D. Degree from the University of:
 (a) London (b) Oxford

- (12) Founded the Unionist Party:
 (a) Sikandar Hayat (b) Zafar Ali Khan
 (c) Khizar Hayat (d) None of these
- (13) Sikandar Mirza took over as President of Pakistan in the year:
 (a) 1956 (b) 1957
 (c) 1958 (d) None of these
- (14) The author of the book 'Two Nation Theory' is:
 (a) Dr. Abdul Hamid (b) Sir Syed
 (c) Shafiq Ali Khan (d) None of these
- (15) The author of the book 'Political System of Pakistan' is:
 (a) Dr. Wasti
 (b) Khalid Bin Saeed
 (c) Dr. Yar Muhammad
 (d) None of these
- (16) The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of:
 (a) Security Council (b) I.C.J.
 (c) World Bank (d) None of these
- (17) The site for Islamabad was selected in:
 (a) 1960 (b) 1961
 (c) 1962 (d) None of these
- (18) Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in:
 (a) 1972 (b) 1973

- (c) 1974 (d) None of these
- (19) NAM is the abbreviation of:
- (a) Non-Arab Muslim
(b) New Arya Movement
(c) Non-Affiliated Maktab
(d) None of these
- (20) E.C.O. is the new name of:
- (a) O.I.C. (b) NAM
(c) R.C.D. (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(a)	(3)	(a)	(4)	(c)
(5)	(a)	(6)	(c)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(d)
(9)	(b)	(10)	(c)	(11)	(c)	(12)	(d)
(13)	(a)	(14)	(c)	(15)	(b)	(16)	(c)
(17)	(a)	(18)	(c)	(19)	(d)	(20)	(c)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 2003 (SOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- (1) Year of accession of Qutb-ud-din Aibak was:
- (a) 1213 (b) 1215
(c) 1210 (d) None of these
- (2) Year of accession of Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq was:
- (a) 1322 (b) 1321

- (c) 1320 (d) None of these
- (3) Year of accession of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was:
- (a) 1393 (b) 1390
(c) 1395 (d) None of these
- (4) Year of accession of Islam Shah Suri was:
- (a) 1547 (b) 1545
(c) 1549 (d) None of these
- (5) Humayun died in:
- (a) 1557 (b) 1556
(c) 1559 (d) 1560
- (6) Emperor Akbar died in:
- (a) 1607 (b) 1605
(c) 1606 (d) None of these
- (7) Noor Jehan's father's name was:
- (a) Mirza Muhammad Ali
(b) Mirza Ghiyas Beg
(c) Mirza Ali Beg
(d) None of these
- (8) Sir Thomas Roe was:
- (a) Historian (b) Musician
(c) Ambassador (d) None of these
- (9) Shah Jehan was born in:
- (a) 1592 (b) 1594
(c) 1596 (d) None of these
- (10) Aurangzeb was born in:
- (a) 1618 (b) 1619

- (c) 1621 (d) None of these
- (11) Nadir Shah invaded India in:
(a) 1733 (b) 1735
(c) 1738 (d) None of these
- (12) Wolseley Haig was:
(a) Soldier (b) Artist
(c) Historian (d) None of these
- (13) Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Punjab second time in:
(a) 1739 (b) 1745
(c) 1749 (d) None of these
- (14) Bajirao was:
(a) Solider (b) Artist
(c) Historian (d) None of these
- (15) The Sikhs were organized by:
(a) Guru Gobind (b) Guru Arjun
(c) Guru Nanak (d) None of these
- (16) Zia-ud-din Barani was a:
(a) Writer (b) Scholar
(c) Historian (d) Artist
(e) None of these
- (17) Tabqati Nasri was translated by:
(a) Brani (b) Revert
(c) Elliot (d) None of these
- (18) "Ain-i-Akbari" was translated by:
(a) Dowson (b) Mahajan
(c) Blochmann (d) None of these

- (19) "Memoirs of Jahangir" was translated by:
(a) Thomas Roe (b) Tulsi Das
(c) Beveridge (d) None of these

- (20) Sultan Qaiqabad was the grandson of:
(a) Khilji (b) Aibak
(c) Balban (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(d)	(2)	(c)	(3)	(d)	(4)	(b)
(5)	(b)	(6)	(b)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(c)
(9)	(a)	(10)	(a)	(11)	(d)	(12)	(c)
(13)	(d)	(14)	(a)	(15)	(a)	(16)	(c)
(17)	(a)	(18)	(b)	(19)	(b)	(20)	(c)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III) 2003 (SOLVED)

Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

Questions:

- (1) Bombay came to British possession through:
(a) Occupation. (b) Purchase
(c) Dowry (d) None of these
- (2) Haileybury College is known for training of the Indian:
(a) Civil Service (b) Missionaries
(c) Defence men (d) None of these

- (3) The High Courts in India were established under the Act of:
 (a) 1858 (b) 1861
 (c) 1892 (d) None of these
- (4) Bee Amma's real name was:
 (a) Razia Sultana (b) Qudsia Begum
 (c) Abida Bano (d) None of these
- (5) Quaid-e-Azam visited N.W.F.P in his life time:
 (a) Once (b) Twice
 (c) Thrice (d) None of these
- (6) Shudi Sangathan movement was originated by:
 (a) Shardanand (b) B. S. Moonj
 (c) Jivan Das (d) None of these
- (7) Bande Matram was composed in:
 (a) Bengal (b) Madras
 (c) Bihar (d) None of these
- (8) Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad's actual name was:
 (a) Amir Ahmad (b) Ahmad Kuli
 (c) Abdul Haq (d) None of these
- (9) Muslim League government in Balochistan was formed in:
 (a) 1940 (b) 1942
 (c) 1945 (d) None of these
- (10) Pirpur committee report appeared in:
 (a) 1936 (b) 1940
 (c) 1942 (d) None of these

- (11) Ataulah Shah Bokhari was the founder of:
 (a) Deoband School
 (b) Ahrar Party
 (c) Chattan Magazine
 (d) None of these
- (12) Anglo-Sikh war concluded in 1849 at:
 (a) Lahore (b) Ludhiana
 (c) Gujarat (d) None of these
- (13) Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932?
 (a) Aziz Ahmad
 (b) Allama Iqbal
 (c) Mohammed Shafi
 (d) None of these
- (14) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called:
 (a) Christ Church (b) Emmanuel
 (c) Trinity (d) None of these
- (15) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in:
 (a) 1913 (b) 1915
 (c) 1917 (d) None of these
- (16) Afghanistan was ruled in 1947 by:
 (a) Amanullah (b) Sardar Daud
 (c) Zahir Shah (d) None of these
- (17) The Prime Minister of England during the Round Table Conference was:
 (a) George Canning (b) Gladstone

- (c) Disraeli (d) None of these
- (18) The Chief Minister of Punjab in 1940 was:
 (a) Sikandar Hayat (b) Fazal Hussain
 (c) Nawab Mamdot (d) None of these
- (19) N.W.F.P. got the status of the Governor's province in:
 (a) 1901 (b) 1932
 (c) 1937 (d) None of these
- (20) First Chief Minister of Sindh was:
 (a) Abdullah Haroon (b) Ayub Khuro
 (c) Syed Mehdi (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(c)	(2)	(a)	(3)	(b)	(4)	(c)
(5)	(b)	(6)	(??)	(7)	(a)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(d)	(10)	(d)	(11)	(c)	(12)	(a)
(13)	(a)	(14)	(c)	(15)	(b)	(16)	(d)
(17)	(d)	(18)	(a)	(19)	(c)	(20)	(d)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I 2004 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- (1) Mahmud Ghaznavi died in the year:
 (a) 930 (b) 1030
 (c) 1130 (d) None of these

- (2) Sarai Adal was a:
 (a) Court of Justice
 (b) Inn
 (c) Cloth Market
 (d) None of these
- (3) Ghias Tughlaq ordered whom to leave Delhi:
 (a) Siddi Maula
 (b) Shaikh Zakariyya
 (c) Nizamuddin Aulia
 (d) None of these
- (4) Amiran-i-Sadda were:
 (a) Foreign Nobles (b) Local Nobels
 (c) Rajputs (d) None of these
- (5) ——— was appointed Ambassador to China by Muhammad Tughlaq:
 (a) Ibn Batuta (b) Khawaja Jehan
 (c) Amir Khusrau (d) None of these
- (6) Arnir Timur attacked South Asia in the year:
 (a) 1300 (b) 1398
 (c) 1490 (d) None of these
- (7) The city of Jaunpur was founded by:
 (a) Jauna Khan (b) Feroz Shah
 (c) Sher Shah (d) None of these
- (8) "Fuad-ul-Fawaid" was written by:
 (a) Amir Hasan (b) Amir Khusrau
 (c) Hasan Nizami (d) None of these

- (9) Zia-ud-Din Barani was a:
 (a) Poet (b) Commander
 (c) Social Worker (d) None of these
- (10) Alai Darwaza was built by:
 (a) Alaul Mulk (b) Ali Mardan
 (c) Shah Jehan (d) None of these
- (11) Battle of Kanwah was fought in the year:
 (a) 1527 (b) 1530
 (c) 1535 (d) None of these
- (12) Original name of Sher Shah was:
 (a) Sher Khan (b) Hasan Khan
 (c) Farid Khan (d) None of these
- (13) Humayun was born in the year:
 (a) 1508 (b) 1510
 (c) 1512 (d) None of these
- (14) Akbar was born at:
 (a) Agra (b) Kabul
 (c) Qandhar (d) None of these
- (15) Original name of Nur Jehan was:
 (a) Nur Begum (b) Warun Nisa
 (c) Mehru Nisa (d) None of these
- (16) Under Shah Jehan Qandhar was conquered by:
 (a) Dara Shikoh (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Shah Shujah (d) None of these
- (17) Akbar Nama was written by:
 (a) Mullah Badayuni (b) Abul-Fazal

- (c) Faizi (d) None of these
- (18) Gulbadan Bano was a — of Humayun:
 (a) Sister (b) Wife
 (c) Daughter (d) None of these
- (19) Fatchpur Sikri was built by:
 (a) Babur (b) Sher Shah
 (c) Shah Jehan (d) None of these
- (20) Khiyal, a form of music, was invented by:
 (a) Amir Khusru (b) Tan Sen
 (c) Beju (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(c)	(2)	(d)	(3)	(d)	(4)	(c)
(5)	(d)	(6)	(b)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(d)	(10)	(d)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(c)
(13)	(a)	(14)	(d)	(15)	(c)	(16)	(b)
(17)	(b)	(18)	(a)	(19)	(d)	(20)	(a)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 2004 (SOLVED)

Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

Questions:

- (1) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in:
 (a) 1875 (b) 1876
 (c) 1877 (d) None of these

- (2) The Fraizi Movement was founded by:
 (a) Dudhu Mian (b) Shah Wali Ullah
 (c) Haji Shariat Ullah (d) None of these
- (3) The first Central Office of Muslim League was established at:
 (a) Aligarh (b) Dhaka
 (c) Lucknow (d) None of these
- (4) All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at:
 (a) Calcutta (b) Aligarh
 (c) Lahore (d) None of these
- (5) Allama Iqbal got his Ph.D. degree from:
 (a) London University
 (b) Munich University
 (c) Cambridge University
 (d) None of these
- (6) The first Anglo-Sikh war started in:
 (a) 1845 (b) 1846
 (c) 1849 (d) None of these
- (7) Lord Minto succeeded as Viceroy of India:
 (a) Lord Rippon (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Lord Lytton (d) None of these
- (8) The Muslims were granted the right of separate electorate under the Act of:
 (a) 1909 (b) 1919
 (c) 1935 (d) None of these

- (9) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar died during the Table Conference:
 (a) First (b) Second
 (c) Third (d) None of these
- (10) Cripps Mission reached India in:
 (a) 1940 (b) 1941
 (c) 1942 (d) None of these
- (11) Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on—August, 1947:
 (a) 7th (b) 11th
 (c) 14th (d) None of these
- (12) The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisted of _____ members at the time of the creation of Pakistan:
 (a) 69 (b) 79
 (c) 89 (d) None of these
- (13) Pakistan became Islamic Republic in:
 (a) 1947 (b) 1956
 (c) 1962 (d) None of these
- (14) Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by:
 (a) Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
 (b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
 (c) Ch. Muhammad Ali
 (d) None of these
- (15) The famous book "Hayat-e-Jawaid" was written on the life of:
 (a) Dr. Javed Iqbal (b) Allama Iqbal

- (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) None of these
- (16) The Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement was signed in:
(a) 1961 (b) 1962
(c) 1963 (d) None of these
- (17) 1962 Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on —1962:
(a) 23rd March (b) 8th June
(c) 14th August (d) None of these
- (18) OJRI Camp was:
(a) A Summer Camp (b) A.P.O. Ws Camp
(c) An Ammunition Depot
(d) None of these
- (19) I. I. Chundrigar was the — Prime Minister of Pakistan:
(a) 5th (b) 6th
(c) 7th (d) None of these
- (20) The Author of "Political System in Pakistan" is:
(a) G.W. Choudhry (b) Aziz Ahmad
(c) Khalid Bin Sayyed (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(c)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(b)
(5)	(b)	(6)	(a)	(7)	(d)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(a)	(10)	(c)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(b)
(13)	(d)	(14)	(c)	(15)	(c)	(16)	(c)
(17)	(b)	(18)	(c)	(19)	(a)	(20)	(c)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II 2005 (SOLVED))

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- (1) Tarikh-e-Farisha was written by:
(a) Noorullah (b) Mohammad Qasim
(c) Minhaj Siraj (d) None of these
- (2) Zaheeruddin Babur had:
(a) One daughter (b) Two daughters
(c) Three daughters (d) None of these
- (3) How many times Mahmud invaded India?
(a) Ten (b) Thirteen
(c) Seventeen (d) None of these
- (4) Divan-e-Arz under Muslim Sultans dealt with offices of:
(a) Revenue (b) Army
(c) Irrigation (d) None of these
- (5) Sultan Aram Shah belonged to:
(a) Khilji dynasty
(b) Tughlaq Dynasty
(c) Suri dynasty
(d) None of these
- (6) Fatawwa-e-Alamgiri was edited by:
(a) Adat Sultan (b) Molvi Nabi Beg
(c) Abdul Haq (d) None of these
- (7) Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah came to India during the reign of:
(a) Aibak (b) Iltutmash
(c) Balban (d) None of these

- (8) Sultan Rukn-ud-din Firozshah belonged to the dynasty of:
 (a) Slave (b) Khilji
 (c) Tughlaq (d) None of these
- (9) Deccan was conquered first under:
 (a) Balban
 (b) Alauddin Khilji
 (c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
 (d) None of these
- (10) Abu Rehan Alberuni was a:
 (a) Painter (b) Poet
 (c) Administrator (d) None of these
- (11) "Tabqaat-e-Nasiri" was a book on:
 (a) History (b) Poetry
 (c) Religion (d) None of these
- (12) Jital was an item of:
 (a) Currency (b) Weight
 (c) Measurement (d) None of these
- (13) Ibn-e-Batuta by birth was a:
 (a) Turk (b) Afghan
 (c) Arab (d) None of these
- (14) Nizamuddin Auliya flourished during the reign of:
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) None of these
- (15) Guru Nanak lived during the reign of:
 (a) Babur (b) Jahangir
 (c) Akbar (d) None of these
- (16) Mahmud Gawaan was a minister under the:
 (a) Khilji (b) Mughals

- (c) Bahmani's (d) None of these
- (17) Ahmad Shah Abdali was born at:
 (a) Kabul (b) Peshawar
 (c) Multan (d) None of these
- (18) Akbar married his first Hindu wife from the house of:
 (a) Marwar (b) Aritber
 (c) Jaipur (d) None of these
- (19) Ruqia Sultana Begum was wife of:
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) None of these
- (20) "Histoire de Mogor" was written by:
 (a) Fatehr Monserrate (b) Dugarri
 (c) Goerriro (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(a)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(b)
(5)	(d)	(6)	(d)	(7)	(b)	(8)	(c)
(9)	(a)	(10)	(d)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(a)
(13)	(c)	(14)	(c)	(15)	(d)	(16)	(d)
(17)	(d)	(18)	(c)	(19)	(d)	(20)	(d)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER II) 2005 [SOLVED]

Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

Questions:

- (1) The Faraizi Movement was founded by:
 (a) Hazrat Shah Waliullah

- (b) Haji Shariat Ullah
(c) Dadhu Mian (d) None of these
- (2) On which aspect of Islam did the great poet-philosopher Allama Iqbal emphasized in the famous book *Reconstruction of Religious "thought in Islam"*:
(a) Jihad (b) Interest
(c) Ijtihad (d) None of these
- (3) Sir Syed founded M.A.O. College Aligarh in:
(a) 1868 (b) 1877
(c) 1885 (d) None of these
- (4) Who was A.O. Hume?
(a) British foreign minister
(b) A retired civil officer
(c) Governor-General
(d) None of these
- (5) Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University in:
(a) 1898 (b) 1910
(c) 1920 (d) None of these
- (6) Name the Viceroy with whom the Simla Deputation met.
(a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Hastings
(c) Lord Minto (d) None of these
- (7) The Muslims and Hindus started non-cooperative movement for.
(a) Restoration of Khilafat

- (b) Indian independence
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
- (8) Which report rejected the demand for separate electorate previously accepted by Hindus in Lucknow Pact:
(a) Nehru Report (b) Simmon Report
(c) Cripps Report (d) None of these
- (9) The Simon Commission arrived in the Sub-continent in:
(a) 1929 (b) 1930
(c) 1928 (d) None of these
- (10) Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam in:
(a) 1936 (b) 1938
(c) 1935 (d) None of these
- (11) Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"?
(a) Col. Elahi Bakhsh
(b) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(c) G. Allana
(d) None of these
- (12) Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) Justice A.R. Kiani
(b) Justice Gulzar Ahmed
(c) Justice Wali Mahmood

- (d) None of these
- (13) In which constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country?
 (a) 1956 (b) 1962
 (c) 1973 (d) None of these
- (14) When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member and which country opposed it:
 (a) India (b) Iran
 (c) Egypt (d) None of these
- (15) In the North East, Pakistan has a common border with:
 (a) Iran (b) China
 (c) Afghanistan (d) None of these
- (16) The oldest regional language of Pakistan is:
 (a) Sindhi (b) Pushto
 (c) Punjabi (d) None of these
- (17) Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in:
 (a) 1979 (b) 1978
 (c) 1977 (d) None of these
- (18) Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the national language?
 (a) Urdu (b) Bengali
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- (19) Under which constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan:
 (a) 1973 (b) 1962

- (c) 1956 (d) None of these
- (20) When was the first SAARC Conference held?
 (a) 1984 (b) 1985
 (c) 1983 (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(c)	(3)	(b)	(4)	(b)
(5)	(c)	(6)	(c)	(7)	(a)	(8)	(a)
(9)	(d)	(10)	(d)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(d)
(13)	(d)	(14)	(d)	(15)	(b)	(16)	(a)
(17)	(a)	(18)	(b)	(19)	(a)	(20)	(b)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER I) 2006 (SOLVED)

Who is who/What is what? (Each part of this question is to be answered in not more than ten words).

Questions:

- (1) Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by:
 (a) Walib-bin-Abdul Malik
 ✓(b) Sulaiman-bin-Abdul Malik
 (c) Hasham-bin-Abdul Malik
 (d) None of these
- (2) Maumud Ghaznavi died as a result of:
 ✓(a) Illness (b) Conspiracy
 (c) Fatal attack (d) None of these
- (3) Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh ali Hajweri came to India with:
 (a) Muhammad Bin Qasim

- (b) Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi
(c) Sultan Masod of Ghazna
(d) None of these
- (4) Qutbu-d-Din Aibak died during the game of:
(a) Wrestling (b) Polo
(c) Football (d) None of these
- (5) Changez Khan came to India during the reign of:
(a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Babur (d) None of these
- (6) The second Battle of Tarain was fought in:
(a) 1190 A.D. (b) 1191 A.D.
(c) 1192 A.D. (d) None of these
- (7) Razia Sultana married with:
(a) Altunia (b) Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut
(c) Bahram Shah (d) None of these
- (8) Ibn Batuta visited India in:
(a) 12th Century (b) 13th Century
(c) 14th Century (d) None of these
- (9) Babur assumed the title of "Padsha":
(a) After the conquest of Kabul
(b) After 1st Battle of Panipat
(c) After the Battle of Kanwah
(d) None of these
- (10) Sayyid Mahdi Khawja was the husband of:
(a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Khanzada Begum
(c) Masuma Begum (d) None of these

- (11) A public kitchen famously known as "Langari-i-Fukra"
(a) Sher Shah (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) None of these
- (12) Akbar was crowned as king at:
(a) Karnal (b) Lahore
(c) Kalanur (d) None of these
- (13) The colour of the marble of "Taj Mahal" is:
(a) Red (b) White
(c) Blue (d) None of these
- (14) Aurangzeb Alamgir had:
(a) One son (b) Two sons
(c) Three sons (d) None of these
- (15) The original name of Muhammad Shah was:
(a) Khush Akhtar (b) Buland Akhtar
(c) Raushan Akhtar (d) None of these
- (16) The ninth Sikh Peshwa "Guru Teg Bahadur" was executed by:
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb Alamgir
(d) None of these
- (17) Jahangir's reign was from 1605 A.D. to
(a) 1625 A.D. (b) 1626 A.D.
(c) 1627 A.D. (d) None of these
- (18) How many invasions Ahmad Shah Abdali made on the Sub-continent?
(a) 3 (b) 5

316

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

- (c) 8 (d) None of these
- (19) "Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi" the best source of information for the reign of Sher Shah was written by:
 (a) Al-Beruni (b) Abbas Sarwani
 (c) Gulbadan Begum (d) None of these
- (20) Tadar Mal was the Revenue Minister of: Today Mall
 (a) Sher Shah (b) Akbar
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(b)	(2)	(a)	(3)	(d)	(4)	(b)
(5)	(a)	(6)	(c)	(7)	(a)	(8)	(c)
(9)	(a)	(10)	(b)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(c)
(13)	(b)	(14)	(c)	(15)	(c)	(16)	(c)
(17)	(d)	(18)	(d)	(19)	(b)	(20)	(a)

HISTORY INDO-PAK (PAPER III) 2006 (SOLVED)

Compulsory Questions:

Fill in the blanks. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

Questions:

- (1) Which of the European nations came first to South Asia?
 (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
 (c) English (d) None of these

Emporium Objective - History of Indo-Pak

317

- (2) Lahore was given to Ranjit Singh by:
 (a) Nadir Shah (b) Ahmad Shah Abdali
 (c) Zaman Shah (d) None of these
- (3) The Battle of Plassey was fought in:
 (a) 1657 (b) 1757
 (c) 1857 (d) None of these
- (4) Haider Ali died in:
 (a) 1784 (b) 1884
 (c) 1901 (d) None of these
- (5) Tipu Sultan is buried at:
 (a) Delhi (b) Agra
 (c) Saringapatam (d) None of these
- (6) Sir Syed was born in:
 (a) 1810 (b) 1817
 (c) 1930 (d) None of these
- (7) Syed Ahmad Brailvi fell martyr at Balakot in:
 (a) 1757 (b) 1830
 (c) 1857 (d) None of these
- (8) The war of Independence of 1857 started from:
 (a) Delhi (b) Meerut
 (c) Cawnpore (d) None of these
- (9) Islamia College, Peshawar was founded by:
 (a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 (b) Haji Sahid Tarangzai
 (c) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
 (d) None of these

(10) Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam was founded in:

- ✓ (a) 1884 (b) 1892
(c) 1906 (d) None of these

(11) The name of the newspaper edited by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was:

- (a) Zamindar (b) Inqilab
(c) Al-Hilal ✓ (d) None of these *Hamdard*

(12) Unionist Party was founded by:

- (a) Zafar Ali Khan (b) Sikandar Hayat
(c) Khizar Hayat ✓ (d) None of these

(13) Ghazi Ilmuddin killed:

- ✓ (a) Raj Pal (b) Saverkar
(c) Diyananad (d) None of these

(14) Who compiled the Nehru Report?

- (a) Mr. Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Indira Gandhi ✓ (d) None of these *Motilal Nehru*

(15) Lahore Resolution was presented by:

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam ✓ (b) Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) None of these

(16) Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:

- (a) October, 1946 (b) October 27, 1958
(c) November 1, 1958 (d) None of these

(17) War of 1965 resulted in the signing of:

- (a) Delhi Pact (b) Lahore Pact
(c) Moscow Pact ✓ (d) None of these

(18) Pakistan People's Party was founded in:

- (a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) None of these

(19) The first President of Pakistan was:

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
✓ (c) Sikandar Mirza (d) None of these

(20) The Constitution of 1973 was promulgated on:

- (a) March 23, 1973
✓ (b) August 14, 1973
(c) December 25, 1973
(d) None of these

Solutions:

(1)	(a)	(2)	✓ (c)	(3)	(b)	(4)	(d)
(5)	(d)	(6)	(b)	(7)	(d)	(8)	(b)
(9)	(c)	(10)	(a)	(11)	(d)	(12)	(d)
(13)	(a)	(14)	(d)	(15)	(b)	(16)	(a)
(17)	(d)	(18)	✓ (b)	(19)	(c)	(20)	✓ (b)

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT, 2007**

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-II

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: (i) Attempt ONLY FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8. which is compulsory. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

(ii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

(iii) Candidate must draw two straight lines () at the end to separate each question attempted in Answer Books.

- Q.1. What role did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan play in the reawakening of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent? Discuss.
- Q.2. The Khilafat Movement Spearheaded the Pakistan movement and provided the necessary weapon through which a plitical war to identify the Muslims as such could be waged. Discuss.
- Q.3. Examine those provisions of Nehru Report which effected the Muslims. What was the Muslim Reaction to those proposals?
- Q.4. Critically examine the justification of 'Pakistan Resolution' in 1940.
- Q.5. Trace the history of Constitutional Development in Pakistan since her inception analyzing the problems faced by the country in search of Democracy.
- Q.6. Critically review the relations of Pakistan with India with special reference to the Kashmir Issue.
- Q.7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
- (a) Contribution of Quaid-i-Azam as first Governor General of Pakistan.

- (b) Basic Democracies
(c) Causes of separation of East Pakistan

COMPULSORY QUESTION

Q. 8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book
Do not reproduce the question

- (1) Shah wali ullah was born in
(a) 1702 ✓(b) 1703 ✓
(c) 1704 (d) None of these
- (2) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died in;
(a) 1896 ✓(b) 1898 ✓
(c) 1899 (d) None of these
- (3) Partition of bengal took place in
(a)✓ 1905 (b) 1906
(c) 1911 (d) None of these
- (4) When All India Muslim League was founded in 1906, one of its aims was
(a) To fight against Hindus
(b) To fight for independence
(c)✓ To promote loyalty to the British Govt.
(d) None of these
- (5) Mr. Jinnah joined the Muslim League in
(a) 1906 (b) 1911
(c)✓ 1913 (d) None of these
- (6) Simla Deputation was led by
(a) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(c)✓ Sir Agha Khan (d) None of these
- (7) Viqarul-Mulk died in
(a) 1907 (b) 1911
(c)✓ 1917 (d) None of these

- (8) In 1913³ Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar started as Urdu newspaper:
(a) Zamindar ✓ (b) Inqilab
(c)✓ Hamdard (d) None of these
- (9) The Communal Award was announced in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1931
(c) 1933 ✓(d) none of these
- (10) The 'Day of Deliverance' was observed on
(a) November 20, 1939
(b) November 22, 1939
(c)✓ December 22, 1939
(d) None of these
- (11) British Cabinet Minister Mr. Cripps came to India in:
(a)✓ 1942 (b) 1944
(c) 1946 (d) None of these
- (12) Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-i-Azam?
(a) Justice Wali Mahmood
(b) Justice A. R. Kiani
(c)✓ Justice Mian Abdul Rashid
(d) None of these
- (13) The objective Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly in
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c)✓ 1949 (d) None of these
- (14) Write the name of a person who has been the Governor-General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan
(a) The Quaid-i-Azam
(b)✓ Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Khawaja Nizamuddin
(d) None of these

- (15) When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it?
- (a) India (b) Iran
(c) ✓ Afghanistan (d) none of these
- (16) Pak China border dispute was settled in
- (a) 1962 (b) ✓ 1963 1963
(c) 1964 (d) none of these
- (17) Pakistan Peoples Party was founded in:
- (a) 1965 (b) ✓ 1966 at Lahore
(c) 1968 (d) none of these
- (18) The Constitution of 1956 was promulgated on:
- ✓ (a) ✓ March 23, 1956
(b) August 14, 1956
(c) December 25, 1956
(d) None of these
- (19) The last Governor-General of Pakistan was:
- (a) Quaid-i-Azam (b) Khawaja Nazim Uddin
(c) ✓ Sikandar Mirza (d) None of these
- (20) Pakistan became member of Non-Aligned Movement in:
- (a) 1977 (b) 1978
(c) 1980 (d) ✓ None of these

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT, 2007**

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-I

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: (i) Attempt ONLY FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is compulsory. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

(ii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

(iii) Candidate must draw two straight lines () at the end to separate each question attempted in Answer Books.

- Q. 1. How would you justify the statement that Sindh is "Babul-Islam" with reference to the Arab conquest of Sindh?
- Q. 2. "Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq's character was a mixture of two extremes, but he was a man of ideas." Discuss.
- Q. 3. Trace the rise of the Bakhti Movement. Examine its teachings and contribution to society and culture.
- Q. 4. "Sher Shah was the pioneer of a comprehensive system of administration in the sub-continent to be followed by his successors in history." Discuss.
- Q. 5. Give an account of the development of Mughal architecture with special reference to Mughal buildings in Pakistan.
- Q. 6. Discuss at length the services rendered for Islam by Hazrat Mujaddid Alf Sani.

Q. 7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

- (a) Ameer Khusru
- (b) Dara Shikoh
- (c) Bahauddin Zakariya

COMPULSORY QUESTION

Q. 8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer-Book. Do not reproduce the questions.

1. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph:
 - (a) Umer bin Abdul Aziz
 - ✓ (b) ✓ Walced bin Abdul Malik *والعزیز بن عبد الملک*
 - (c) Suleman bin Abdul Malik
 - (d) None of these
2. Jaipal fought with Mehmood of Ghazna near Peshawar in:
 - (a) 998 AD
 - ✓ (b) 1001 AD
 - (c) 1004 AD
 - (d) None of these
3. Which city was named as Mehmoodabad:
 - (a) Agra
 - (b) Somnath
 - (c) Lahore
 - (d) None of these
4. Kitab-ul-Hind was written by:
 - (a) Zia uddin Burni
 - (b) Minhaj Siraj
 - ✓ (c) ✓ Al-Beroni
 - (d) None of these
5. The first amongst the Delhi Sultans to earn title of "Sultan from the Baghdad Caliph was:
 - (a) Qutab uddin Aibak
 - ✓ (b) ✓ Shamus uddin Iltutmish
 - (c) Allauddin Khilji
 - (d) None of these

6. Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar was a saint of:

- (a) Qadiriya Silsilah
- ✓ (b) ✓ Chishtia Silsilah
- (c) Soharwardiya Silsilah
- (d) None of these

7. Raj Tarangni was:

- (a) A book
- (b) A form of dance
- (c) A female musician
- (d) None of these

8. Akbar's tomb is situated at:

- ✓ (a) ✓ Haiderabad
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) None of these

9. _____ secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jahangir:

- (a) William Hawkins
- (b) William Edward
- ✓ (c) ✓ Sir Thomas Roe
- ✓ (d) None of these

10. Humayun Nama was written by:

- (a) Hamayun
- (b) Mulla Badayuni
- ✓ (c) ✓ Muhammad Qasim
- (d) None of these

11. Fatehpur Sikri was built by:

- (a) Babar
- (b) Shah Jehan
- (c) Sher Shah
- ✓ (d) None of these

12. Hameeda Bano was mother of:

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Shah Jehan
- (c) Jehangir
- (d) None of these

13. The 1st Battle of Panipat was fought in: *Babur/Lodhi*

- (a) 1521 AD
- ✓ (b) 1526 AD
- (c) 1531 AD
- (d) None of these

14. At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was:

- ✓ (a) ✓ Thirteen and half
- (b) Fifteen
- (c) Eighteen
- (d) None of these

15. Francois Burnier, the English traveler visited India during the period of:
- (a) Jehangir (b) Shah Jehan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) None of these
16. "Zill-e-Elahi" means:
- (a) Defender of Allah's faith
(b) Slave of Allah
✓ (c) Shadow of Allah
(d) None of these
17. Ibn-e-Batuta visited India during the reign of:
- ✓ (a) Muhammad Tughluq
(b) Allauddin Khilji
(c) Gias uddin Balban
(d) None of these
18. Battle of Plassay (1757) was fought between:
- (a) The English and the French
✓ (b) The ruler of Bengal and East India Company
(c) Mughal King of Delhi and the English
(d) None of these
19. Aurangzeb Alamgir ascended the throne on:
- (a) 1654 AD ✓ (b) 1658 AD
(c) 1662 AD (d) None of these
- ✓ 20. Manuchi was a European traveler who came in the court of:
- (a) Shah Jehan ✓ (b) Jehangir
(c) Akbar (d) None of these

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